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THE NEW STAIRCASE AND HALL OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE PAGE 387.)

JENNY LIND IN LONDON.

JENNY LIND is half an Englishwoman already. In lieu of the professional reserve which other artistes deem best calculated to wall round their popularity, she suns herself in the public gaze, until, becoming familiar with her happy face, we adopt her as our own. This is the better and wiser policy, for assuredly Jenny can lose nothing by being looked at. Besides, do not her sweet looks appeal to us nationally on the score of compassion; and does not every man and woman among us wish Mr. Bunn and his process at the bottom of the sea, ere his clutch be upon the exquisite Jenny? But Jenny has a spirit of her own—the whole world, and London in particular, is to her a Silesian Camp, wherein a brave heart makes trial tolerable, and triumph certain. The manager of Old Drury appears to have been resolved, like one of the heroes in Mrs. Radcliffe's romances, or Aroun Alraschid, or Tamerlane, on producing a personal impression of the "stunning" order. Vathek-like, he for a whole evening fixed his terrible eye (sinister) upon her. And there was Jenny, facing the enemy within the walls of the Royal Italian Opera, with an unblenched aspect—a smile unchanged by all the a-bun-dance of law present and to come. Puns are pardonable when the picking of pockets is alleged on both sides! But our lady friends will care little for the *vis-à-vis* across the wide parterre of Covent Garden. Was that all? By no means. Jenny bearded the lion out of his den as fearlessly as she would within. She passed him in the lobby, and took as little notice of him as if he had been a mere and scarcely visible homunculus! Here Jenny was apparently at fault: she had every reason to create in that fertile imagination of hers a very monster, with immense eyes for theatrical speculation, teeth like the tusks of the mastodon, hair snake-like, and kept in curl by innumerable writs; further, she might have conceived his *cortège* of camels without, and the fiercest of dromedaries awaiting to convey him to his Desert in Brydges-street. Such, and so pardonable, a womanly weakness, however, our Jenny has not indulged in; and we must, therefore, conclude that she has a regal power over her impulses, and that, like any other queen (of song or subjects), she carries about her the inherent stamp of supremacy. All honour, therefore, to the charming *cantatrice*, and may England be her second home; nay, it is not impossible that this may be actually brought about, and sooner than we expect. While at the Ancient Concerts, during the past week, it is said that Jenny had an offer of marriage conveyed as plainly as a superb bouquet *à la Grecque*, and a coronetted note withal, could accomplish. Is not this complimentary in advance? ere yet with subtle eloquence of melody she creates *furor* among millions! But, for our parts, we have a most decidedly artistic (and, perhaps, selfish) objection to Jenny's exchanging the Nightingale even for the Countess; and if she is to be an Englishwoman only on such terms, we shall hope that some lucky accident may waft her back, single, to her native Sweden—contented with her delicious wood-notes, as a bird of passage. These are assuredly not the days (St. Cecilia forbid!) in which we can dispense with such an embodiment of vocal and histrionic truth as JENNY LIND.

THE QUEEN AND MR. MITCHELL.

THAT, great events from trifling causes spring, or may spring, has recently been verified by the amiable and enterprising Mr. Mitchell, the lessee of the French Theatre. This place of aristocratic resort is a perfect *bijou* of decoration, though the commendation would be more properly concentrated on her Majesty's box and the retiring-rooms adjacent, which are fitted up after the most perfect Parisian model. Of course there has always been much curiosity to view these beautiful rooms; and at one time the attempts to intrude upon the royal demesne were so annoying, both on the part of the French company and strangers, that Mr. Mitchell, for better guardianship, determined to admit no one save those employed to keep it in order; and on the evenings when her Majesty and the Prince were expected he resolved to take up the post of sentinel within. It must be here mentioned that parties are so stationed that the moment the Queen's carriage leaves the Palace intelligence is communicated to the theatre, and the *Queen's bell* is rung.

On a certain evening Mr. Mitchell locked himself *à l'ordinaire* within the rooms to await her Majesty's coming, and be ready for the etiquette of managerial reception. While seated in a luxurious *fauteuil*, and absorbed in his favourite Molière, the lessee was suddenly roused by a considerable disturbance without. "Ah!" thought he, "it's plain enough I am never to succeed in keeping these precincts sacred; for, what with French actors and actresses, and their French and English acquaintance, I am thus eternally pestered!" (Loud.) "A pretty thing this knocking,

and buzzing, and scuffling, at the very moment when I expect the Queen!! Begone, I say!"—(louder)—"Polissons! Off! off! Positively the women are worse than the men! Am I to be tortured daily in this manner? Begone, or I'll discharge every one of you!"

At this climax of very loyal and justifiable rage the silver-toned and ringing laugh of the Queen was heard! Think of the consternation of friend Mitchell! But his troubles had only begun, for, locked in as he was, he had mislaid the key of the apartment! Regaining his presence of mind, his first impulse was to rush over the royal box into the house and procure another key, with which he returned, and tremblingly opened the door. "Well, Mr. Mitchell," said the Prince, "upon my honour you give your Queen a very strange reception!" Of course, all that the lessee could utter, by way of apology, was something about "mistake—accident—profoundly sorry—had not heard the bell," &c. The latter was true: either the *Queen's bell* had not been rung, or Mr. Mitchell had not heard it. When her Majesty was made acquainted with the further particulars she was exceedingly amused, and looked, though archly, her entire forgiveness of the praiseworthy but unhappy manager.

ROYAL LOVE LETTERS.

II.

(Being a continuation of "The Curiosities of Correspondence," from No. 14.)

II.—CATHARINE OF ARAGON.

The young couple lived at Barnard Castle till the Shrovetide following, when they set out for Ludlow Castle, which had been assigned them for their residence, and where they held their miniature court, with the object of rendering the neighbouring Welch chiefs more civilized and polished in their manners. The ladies of our day would little like the means of conveyance necessarily adopted by the bride. Seated on a pillion behind her master of the horse, CATHARINE OF ARAGON commenced her journey, and the only rest she had when tired, was to exchange the pillion for a litter borne by two horses, which allowed her, indeed, to use a recumbent position, but afforded little ease besides.

For the short space of five months she lived happily, at the end of which time the hope of England, and the beloved of Catharine, sickened of the plague and died.

Her after history is well known; the rapacious covetousness of Henry VII. could not endure the thought of giving back any of the marriage portion which had been already paid, or forego the hope of receiving the remainder. The only means to secure both these objects was to marry her to his next son, Henry. Ferdinand and Isabella consented to the match, and a reluctant consent was given by Catharine. Her mournful fate is too painful to dwell upon: and the beauty, youth, and cruel death of her successor in the fickle love of Henry scarcely awakens our sympathy more than the dignified and undeserved sorrows of the divorced and injured Catharine. On her death-bed, when no longer able to write, she dictated this last appeal to her persecutor:—

"My Lord and dear Husband,—I commend me unto you. The hour of my death draweth fast on; and, my case being such, the tender love I owe you forceth me with a few words to put you in remembrance of the health and safeguard of your soul, which you ought to prefer to all worldly matters, and before the care and tendering of your body, for the which you have cast me into many miseries, and yourself into many cares. For my part, I do pardon you all; yea, I do wish and devoutly pray God that he will also pardon you. For the rest, I commend unto you Mary, our daughter, beseeching you to be a good father unto her, as I heretofore desired. I entreat you also, in behalf of my maids, to give them marriage portions, which is not much, they being but three. For all my other servants I solicit a year's pay more than their due, lest they should be unprovided for.

"Lastly, do I vow that my eyes desire you above all things."

This letter is said to have caused the stony-hearted Henry to shed tears. Shortly afterwards the cathedral of Peterborough received the earthly remains of this sad victim of avarice and other unhallowed feelings.

The following letter evidences well both the amiability of her disposition and the anxiety which she felt for the welfare of those about her. It is addressed to Wolsey, when chancellor:—

"My Lord,—It hath pleased the king to be so good lord unto me, as to speak unto Arundel, the heir, for a marriage to be had between him and one of my maids; and upon this I am agreed with him, (for he) having a sum of money that is offered unto him, shall make her sure jointure during her life. The which he cannot be sure of without the licence and good will of his father, being alive. For the which cause I beseech you, good my lord, to be good and gracious lord unto the said Arundel for business which he hath

now to do before you; so that with right you shall make a short end, to th' intent that he may have a time to go to his father and make me sure of his said jointure in this present term time. And if this be painful unto you, I pray you, my lord, pardon me, for the uncertainty of my life and the goodness of my woman causeth me to make all this haste, trusting that she shall have a good husband and a sure living. And (if) God would call me the next day after, the surer it shall appear before him that I intend to help them that be good and take labour to do me service. And so I make an end, recommending me unto you. At Amptill, the 25th of January.

"KATHARINE, the Queen."

What a beautiful comment on part of the last letter to her husband is the following passage from Shakspeare, who has done such justice to her character:—

My next poor petition

Is, that his noble grace would have some pity Upon my wretched women, that so long Have followed both my fortunes faithfully: Of which there is not one I dare avow, (And now I should not lie), but will deserve, For virtue and true beauty of the soul, For honesty and decent carriage, A right good husband, let him be a noble. And sure those men are happy that shall have them. "Henry VIII., act 4, scene last."

III.

In this continuation of our Curiosities of Correspondence we present to our readers the letters of another royal lover, a brother of the last, but most unlike. The history connected with them is singular. When the Pope's legate, Campegius, who had in vain endeavoured to prevent the divorce between Henry and Catharine, was leaving England, it was discovered that a casket belonging to Anne Boleyn had been stolen, in which were several of the king's letters to her. A messenger was sent to Dover to direct a search of the baggage of the legate, not only for the letters but also for the decretal bull which Henry was most anxious to possess; but no casket was there. It and its contents had been previously despatched to Rome. The letters are carefully preserved in the Vatican, where they are bound together in a small quarto volume, and have always been very unreservedly shown to English travellers. From these copies were taken, of which we give translations of those in French and transcripts of those in English, merely modernizing the spelling.

There is no doubt but that the purloiner hoped to find in them something which would have affected the good name and reputation of Anne Boleyn; he was doomed, however, in this wish to a grievous disappointment. The language of the letters is kind and respectful, and, considering the manners of the age in which they were written, we are surprised that so very few passages occur which the purer taste of our times rejects. The chronological arrangement of them is somewhat difficult, as they are all without date and place, but internal evidence enables us to assign a period to some, which is a guide to the others. They show Henry in a very different light from that in which we are mostly accustomed to consider him. The haughty monarch is lost in the suppliant lover. He is not in mind the sanguinary and heartless tyrant he afterwards became, neither had his excesses and his indolence rendered his person bloated and unwieldy. In youth he was possessed of the qualities, both of mind and body, well calculated to win the female heart. Tall, handsome, skilled in all manly exercises and amusements, equally adroit in the dance as in the tournament, fond of show and dress, and gay, frank, cheerful in conversation; all of which, we may be sure, had not less influence when united, as they were in this case, in one of kingly rank. We regret, and deeply too, that Anne should have finally yielded to a passion which involved so great an injury to one who merited a far different treatment; but we can hardly be surprised at it, when we remember that, whatever it might have been at first, it was afterwards honourable, and, for the time, was both ardent and sincere.

As our readers may wish to know Anne's personal appearance, we will give it as described by a contemporary, Sir Thomas Wyatt, who was one of her warm admirers, and who was very nearly in great trouble, if not danger, about her:—

"There was at this time presented to the eye of court the rare and admirable beauty of the fresh young Lady Anne Bolein, to be attendant upon the queen. In this noble creature the graces of nature, graced by a gracious education, seemed from the time to have a beauty not so whitely clear (and fresh as many admire, but which appeared more excellent by her temper passing sweet cheerful, and these both increased by her noble sense of shape and fashion, representing mildness majesty more than can be expressed. There was for indeed, upon the side of her nail upon one of her fingers some little show of a nail, which with the

of one of her other fingers might be, and was by her, usually hidden, without any least blemish to it."

Lord Herbert draws a parallel between Jane Seymour and Anne Boleyn in the following terms:—

"The former was more majestic, the latter more lovely: love threatened in the eyes of Jane, but laughed in those of Anne. The former the richer she was dressed the fairer she appeared; but the other never looked so fair as when she was plainly dressed."

The fascination of Anne appears to have resided not even in her features—though the loveliness of them is universally acknowledged—but in her eloquent eyes, the symmetry of her form, the mingled airiness and elegance of her carriage; above all, in those indefinite charms of grace and expression which lend interest to every glance, and give intelligence to every movement.

The following lines were written by Wyatt, to convey an idea of her charming countenance:—

"A face that should content me wondrous well
Should not be fair, but lovely to behold;
With gladness cheer all grief for to expel
With sober looks; so would I that it should
Speak without words—such words as none could tell.
Her tresse should also be of crisped gold.
With wit, and then might chance I might be tied,
And knit again the knot that should not slide."

The first letter was written shortly after the retirement of Anne from the court, in consequence of the popular clamour caused by the expected arrival of Campeggio; the date of it must, therefore,

be in May, 1528; the last was sent when he reached Paris in the September following.

(I.)

[TRANSLATION.]

"My Mistress and Friend,
"I and my heart place ourselves in your hands, entreating you to recommend us to your favour, and not to allow absence to weaken your affection to us. For it would be a sad thing to increase our pain, which absence alone causes quite enough, and more than I ever could have thought. It brings to my mind a fact of astronomy, which is this:—That the longer the days are the more distant is the sun, and yet his heat is then most fervent. And thus it is with our loves; we are separated by absence; and yet it keeps its fervour, at least on my side, and I hope it does on yours. For I assure you that the pangs of absence are already too great; and, when I think of that continuance of it which I must of necessity endure, they would be almost unbearable, were it not for the firm hope which I have of your indissoluble affection for me. And in order to keep this continually in your memory, and seeing that I cannot personally be present with you, I send you the only, but best, substitute that I can—my picture, set in a bracelet, with the device [This probably was the device which he used as the signature to some of his letters, as we shall see] which you already know, wishing that I was in its place, which I will be when you please."

"This from the hand of your faithful servant and lover,
"H. Rex."

The following is a very curious fac-simile of a billet-doux from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn:—

mon seigneur et plus assuré serviteur

Henry VIII.

Votre loyal et plus assuré serviteur, H autre (que) : Your faithful and most loving servant, Henry, the king, seeks only Anne Boleyn!



OLD ENTRANCE TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The New Hall of the British Museum was opened to the public on Monday last, and greatly has it been admired by the numerous parties who have since visited that national establishment. Our illustration will convey some idea of its beauty and extent, but we cannot refrain from giving the following descriptive particulars. The Hall is sixty-two feet long by fifty-one feet wide, and it is thirty-two feet high. The ceiling is panelled, in the centre of which is a large gold star on a blue ground, which has a remarkably pleasing appearance. The floor is laid out in very large squares of Portland stone, with small grey marble diamonds. At the back of the Hall is a magnificent flight of steps, with a balustrade of polished stone, so highly worked up that it resembles porcelain.

The balustrade rests on a wall of red granite; at the lower termination of the balustrade on either side is a white alabaster Etruscan vase; the interior, however, is entirely finished, and embellished in the Etruscan order; and the colouring throughout is exceedingly chaste, and in perfect keeping with the ancient examples of that order.

Three marble statues of modern sculpture ornament the Hall. To the left, as the visitor enters, near the door which leads to the Gallery of Antiquities, stands a statue of the late Hon. Mrs. Damer, holding in her hands a small figure of the genius of the Thames; and on the eastern side, at the sides of the door of entrance to the manuscript department, statues of Shakspeare, by Roubilliac, and of the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., by Chantrey. The former was be-

queathed to the Museum, after the death of his widow, by D. Garrick, Esq., the latter presented by the personal friends at whose expense it was made.

At the top of the staircase commences the suite of rooms appropriated to Natural History, which occupy, on the upper floor, the eastern portion of the south front, and the whole of the eastern and northern sides of the quadrangle. The remainder of the upper floor of the Museum is devoted to the smaller Egyptian Antiquities, to the Greek Vases, and the Bronzes, to the Ethnographical Collection, and to the Cabinet of Coins and Medals. On the lower floor, the eastern portion of the south front, and part of the east wing, are devoted to the Library of Manuscripts. The remainder of the east side, and the whole of the northern side of the quadrangle, are occupied by the Library of Printed Books. The ground floor of all the buildings to the west of the quadrangle is appropriated to the more massive Egyptian Antiquities, and to the Greek and Roman Marbles, including the Townley, Elgin, and Phigaleian Collections, the Lycian Antiquities, and the Halicarnassian Marbles. The basement of a projecting building at the north-west corner contains the general Collection of Insects; the apartments above which are devoted to the Prints and Drawings.

We must now give some brief particulars relative to the exterior. The principal façade is nearly completed, except its sculptural decorations, the execution of which will necessarily occupy some considerable time. The order of architecture adopted throughout the exterior of the building is the Grecian Ionic. The southern façade consists of the great entrance portico, eight columns in width, and two intercolumniations in projection. On either side is an advancing wing, giving to the entire front an extent of 370 feet, the whole of which is surrounded by a colonnade, consisting of forty-four columns, raised upon a stylobate five feet and a half high. The columns are five feet at their lower diameter, and 45 ft. high; the height from the pavement of the front courtyard to the top of the entablature of the colonnade is 66½ ft.

The level of the principal floor of the building is reached by a flight of twelve stone steps at the foot of the portico, one hundred and twenty-five feet in width, terminating on either side with pedestals intended to receive colossal groups of sculpture.

The tympanum of the portico is proposed to be enriched with historical or allegorical sculpture in full relief, and statues are to surmount the pediment.

The principal entrance to the Museum under this portico is by a carved oak door, hung to a door-frame of stone, 9 ft. 6 in. wide, and 24 ft. high.

In connection with ancient art, it is not generally known that in the Museum have been placed some marbles brought over by Sir Charles Fellows from a temple dedicated to Harpagus, general of Cyrus, 546 years before Christ—the earliest examples of Greek art in our possession, showing that the same principle of building and working the marble was used then as now.

FINE ARTS.

THE VELASQUEZ PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES, NOW EXHIBITING AT NO. 21, OLD BOND-STREET.—This remarkable picture is creating a great sensation amongst amateurs and connoisseurs; and much difference of opinion exists as to its genuineness as a painting by the celebrated Velasquez. But, however that may be, there can be no doubt as to its being a first-rate picture—so good, indeed, that we very much question whether so great a work of art could have been produced by any other master in his peculiar style of rich colouring. It has been asserted that the portrait of Prince Charles by Velasquez was never finished, and that it was unfortunately lost. Well, indeed, may dealers start, and critics and connoisseurs confess themselves puzzled. This picture certainly combines the peculiar excellences of all the greatest painters. The sober, truthful Titian, the bold and daring Rubens, and the elegant Vandyck, could not with their united efforts have produced a more splendid work than this really is. We have not contented ourselves with one visit to this superb picture; and we can assure our readers that those who have not seen it have yet a treat to come.

DIORAMIC AND PANORAMIC EXHIBITION, COSMORAMA ROOMS, 209, REGENT-STREET.—Eight new views have just been added to this popular exhibition. They are—"Ruins of Palmyra," "Mont Blanc, from the Village of Chamouny," "Astrak, and the Village of Kamchatska," "Tivoli, and the Cascatelli," "The Interior of St. Gudule, in Brussels," "View des Gorges du Val de Maurienne, in the Alps of Savoy," "View of the Dreadful Catastrophe on the Great Northern Railway in France," and "Mount Etna, with the Ruins of a Theatre at Taormina." They are all creditably painted, and give a good idea of "scenes in other lands." To our fair country friends visiting the metropolis this exhibition is well worthy of a visit.

COURT.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council this afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton, took an airing in an open carriage and four on Monday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice took their accustomed pony and walking exercise in the royal gardens.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence in the evening. The royal suite consisted of the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Lord Byron, Major-General Wemyss, and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took an airing on Tuesday afternoon in an open carriage and four. The Equerries in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, attended on horseback.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Helena took airings in the royal gardens. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton, took an airing in an open carriage and four.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Capt. Gordon.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies Baron and Baroness de Beust, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Spaeth, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Hon. Francis and Lady Anne Charteris, and the Right Hon. and Mrs. Fox Maule.

The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Morton has succeeded Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, and Major the Honourable Robert Boyle has succeeded Colonel Berkeley Drummond as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing on horseback in Hyde-park at ten o'clock on Wednesday forenoon. Her Majesty was dressed in a blue riding-habit and blue cap.

Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal took an airing in an open carriage and four.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, took their accustomed airings in the royal gardens.

The royal dinner party, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord George Lennox, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Mr. Charles and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and Captain Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have honoured Mr. Moon by inserting their royal autographs in the subscription-book for the forthcoming engravings from the pictures by F. Winterhalter.

Her Majesty and the Court are not expected to revisit Osborne before the end of next month.

Her Majesty, anxious to comply with the wish expressed by many persons to be allowed to see the pictures lately painted by Mr. F. Winterhalter—namely, one representing her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Children; the other the Prince of Wales in a sailor's dress—has been pleased to command that they shall be exhibited in the banqueting-room in St. James's Palace. They were inspected on Tuesday by several of the Diplomatic Corps and the Ministers and Officers of State. Among the visitors were the Turkish Minister and the Princess Callimaki, the Buenos Ayrean Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lord and Lady Lyndhurst. After the 28th instant tickets will be issued, for about three weeks, to ladies and gentlemen, upon personal application at the Lord Chamberlain's office between the hours of twelve and four, at the end of which time tickets may be obtained in the same manner as the orders to view the state apartments in Windsor Castle, upon application to Messrs. Colnaghi, Mr. Moon, Mr. Mitchell, and Messrs. Ackermann, until the end of June, when the pictures will be removed to Osborne, for which place they were painted. Mr. Moon has purchased the copyright from Mr. Winterhalter, and engravings of the two pictures in the highest style of art will be published by subscription.

Lady John Russell and family are at present sojourning at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond.

Lord John Russell and family will shortly enter on the possession of Pembroke-lodge, Richmond park, which residence has been appropriated to his lordship's use by her Majesty.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived on the 12th inst. at Bordeaux from Spain, with a numerous suite.

Lord and Lady Holland, who have been sojourning

several weeks in Paris, are shortly expected to return to this country.

The Marquis of Bristol, who has arrived at his marine mansion at Kemp-town for the summer, has been joined by the Earl and Lady Catherine Jermyn, Lord and Lady Alfred Hervey, and Mr. and Lady Augusta Seymour and family.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire are expected to arrive at Hanover-square at the close of the ensuing week from East Hempstead-park, Herts. The marchioness dowager arrived in Grosvenor-street on Monday from Brighton. Lady Mary Hood and her youthful family are staying at Tunbridge Wells.

Lady William Russell, relict of the late Lord William Russell, formerly her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin, who died at Genoa in the month of August last, is shortly expected to arrive in town.

The Dowager Lady Howden has been indisposed at her mansion in Hereford-street. Her ladyship is better.

Lady Susan Percy, while at her toilet, in Rome, on the 7th instant, dropped dead on the carpet; ossification of the heart is supposed to have brought on this sudden calamity.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and family, who have been passing the holidays at Motcombe-house, Dorsetshire, are expected at Grosvenor-house, the week after next, for the season.

We regret to learn that the Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire (sister to the Earl of Auckland) is indisposed at her ladyship's residence, East Combe, Blackheath.

Viscount Maynard is rebuilding his patrimonial seat, Eaton-lodge, Essex, lately destroyed by fire. His lordship and family have arrived in Grosvenor-square for the season.

We regret to learn that the Countess Reventlow is suffering from an attack of rheumatism, which confines her to her room.

Lady Lyndhurst will be "at home" early on Thursday evenings during the present and ensuing month.

The Hon. George Cavendish, M.P., and Lady Louisa Cavendish and family have arrived at Leamington Spa from their seat in Derbyshire.

The Hon. Frederick West and Miss West have arrived at Culham-court, Berks, from the Quinta, North Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. Edmund Mildmay, honoured the Duke of Wellington with their company at dinner on Wednesday, at Apsley-house. In the evening their Royal Highnesses accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Concert of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, his Grace being the director for the evening. The other noble directors also accompanied the illustrious party to the performance.

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie intend to leave Albemarle-street at the end of next week for Deal Castle. His lordship has given up his mansion in Hyde-park-gardens.

We understand Viscount Downe has lately purchased the mansion of D. Barclay, Esq., M.P., in Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Francis Russell, who have been passing some weeks with the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, at Baron's-court, are expected in town early next week.

Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil are staying for a few days at Bath, previous to coming to town for the season.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, &c.

ARRIVALS.—The Marquis of Clanricarde, from Portumna Castle.—Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, in Eaton-square.—The Venerable Archbishop of York, from Nuneham-park, Oxfordshire.—The Countess of Longford and the Ladies Pakenham, from Brighton.—The Baron and Baroness de Linden, from Lincolnshire.—His Excellency Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, from Paris.—Captain Cuddy, from Brighton.—The Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh, from Brighton.—The Earl and Countess of Harewood and Viscount and Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, from York-hire.—The Earl of Ellesmere, from Hatchford-house.—The Countess (Dowager) of Glasgow, from Paris.—The Earl and Countess Cowper, from Pansanger, Herts.—The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Taylour, from Headfort Castle, county Meath, Ireland.—The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury and Viscount Ossulston, after a tour of several months in Italy and France.—The Earl and Countess of Seaford and Miss Mansell, from a continental tour.—The Earl of Liverpool, from Buxted-park, Sussex.—The Earl and Countess Bruce, from Savanach-lodge, near Marlborough, Wilts.—The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, from Sulby-hall, the Hon. Captain Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Villiers' seat near Northampton.—The Earl of Jersey from Middleton-park, Oxon.—The Countess (Dowager) of Ashburnham and the Ladies Ashburnham, from St. Lawrence, Kent.—Viscount and Viscountess Villiers and family, from Upton-hall, Warwickshire.—Viscountess Palmerston, from Pansanger, Herts.—Viscount Melbourne and Lord and Lady Beauvale, from Brocket-hall.—Lord and Lady Ashburton and the Hon. Misses Baring, from Hampshire.—Lord and Lady Downes, from Birt-house.—C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., from Margain-park.—John Wilson, Esq., from Dundylan.—Mr. and Mrs. Bolden, from Manchester.—Mr. and Mrs. Forster, from Hamstead-hall, Birmingham.—John Leadbetter, Esq., William Alexander, Esq., and W. Maxwell, Esq., from Edinburgh.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, from Roby-hall.—P. W. Kennedy Esq., Donald Smith, Esq., and James Watson, from Ayr.—Alexander Campbell, Esq., from Monzie.—William M'Saggard, Esq., and Mrs. M'Saggard.—The Earl of Glasgow, from Newmarket.—E. J. Harington, Esq., from Leamington.—Lady Diana Boyle and Mr. Boyle, from Paris.—R. Prime, Esq., from Paris.—Hon. Miss Jervis, from Hereford.—Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., from his seat, Killerton, near Exeter.—The Hon. Mrs. Russell Barrington, from the Continent.—J. S. Entwistle, Esq., from his seat at Rochdale.—John Williams, Esq., from Chester.—Geo. Hoare, Esq., from a tour.—The Countess Dowager of Limerick, accompanied by Mr. and Lady Caroline Russell, from the Isle of Wight.—The Earl and Countess Granville, from Paris.—Sir Charles and Lady Mary

Monck, at their house, Duke-street, Westminster.—The Earl de Grey, from Bath. The Countess has also come to town, from the Earl Cowper's seat near Hertford.—The Marchioness Welle-ley, from Costessy-hall.—Major-General and Lady Mary Fox, from Paris.—The Hon. and Rev. James Somers Cocks and Lady Margaret Cocks, from Worcester.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood, at their new residence in Downing-street.—Sir Edward and Lady Kerrison, from Brighton.—Sir Thomas and Lady Lethbridge and Miss Lethbridge, from Sandhill-park.—The Countess of Powis and Lady Lucy Herbert, from Powis Castle.—The Earl of Londale, from Lowther Castle, Westmorland.—The Earl and Countess of Lovelace, from their seat, Horsley.—Viscount Melbourne and Lord and Lady Beauvale, for the season.—His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, accompanied by Prince Lowenstein and the Misses Bunsen, from visiting Mr. Battersby, at Stoke-park, near Bristol.—Mrs. Praed and family, at 14, Portman-square.—Mr. and Lady Emily Pennefather.—Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Norton, from Elton-Manor, Notts.

DEPARTURES.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have left Grosvenor-square: the noble marquis for Newmarket, her ladyship for Burghley-house.—The Earl of Brownlow, Viscount Alford, Sir E. Cust, and the Hon. Capt. Cust, for Belton-house, near Grantham.—Lady Frederick and Miss Fitzclarence, for Portsmouth.—Prince Lieven, for Paris.—Viscount and Viscountess Torrington and suite, for Southampton, en route for Ceylon.—The Duke of Northumberland, for Stanwick-park, Yorkshire.—The Duke of Leeds, for Hornby Castle.—Sir Harry and Lady Austen, for Sussex.—Lord and Lady Colville, for St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—Mons. Casimir Perier and Marquis and Marchioness Pasquier, for Paris.—Sir John Gerard, for New-hall, Warrington.—Sir W. and Lady Cockburn and family, for Bath.—The Earl of Wicklow, for Stanmore-park.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SILENT SUITORS.—Brighton, April 18, 1847.—Mr. Editor,—I am an old woman of rank: have lived thirty years in the great world, and have been a close observer of men and manners. The ladies have attacked, and justly, "old Bachelors"; but what say they to those far more dangerous and insidious personages—the men who will pay attention to a poor girl, year after year, and neither say yes or no; but retain the poor trusting creature, anxiously hoping, day after day, that he will offer himself to one who has long given him her heart, in return for (perhaps) years of assiduity—he just keeping within proposing? In my long career, many a broken heart and lost health has been the result of this cowardly and most unfeeling conduct. Nor do I think it wrong, openly, in a paper devoted to our sex, to caution the young and lovely to beware of a man who pays marked attention for any length of time and goes on further. Let my young friend distrust him; he is but amusing himself at her expense, and gaining a morbid excitement to pass away hours of idleness, albeit perfectly reckless of what may be the consequence to her. If a man mean anything, he will SPEAK; and let young girls be certain of that. If marriage from circumstances is impossible at that moment, still he will honestly come to an explanation and make her understand him. I have seen this system practised more in the middle ranks of society than among the great. In the latter, the men have less time for it, as far as my observation has gone. It is an evil of deep magnitude in many of its consequences, and the old woman warns her young friends to beware of the SILENT SUITOR.—I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, MARCIA.

E. M. C.—Thanks for the further contribution.

A. H.—A design was made prior to the last communication. Will A. H. furnish an accurate account of the invention with name and address, for next week?

MODISTA.—Have the goodness to forward all necessary particulars, and the subject shall be duly weighed.

ADELICIA.—We are happy again to recognise the handwriting of our fair correspondent, who does honour to the rank which appertains to her. On the subject of her inquiry—the method of Leibnitz assumes that quantities are made up of infinite numbers of infinitely small parts. Now, so far as infinitely small quantities can be definitely explained, it is obvious that there are no such things. But the falsehood of the supposition is not absolute; for, though magnitude cannot be distinctly laid down to be composed of an infinite number of infinitely small parts, yet any magnitude can be divided into a number of parts greater than any we may happen to name, each of which parts shall be less than any magnitude we may happen to name. Thus it is perfectly obvious that a foot may be divided into parts more than a million in number, each of which shall be less than a hundred millionth part of an inch. If we may use such phrase, the falsehood of the assertion may be made of small an intensity as we please, and the consequence is, that its results turn out absolutely correct.

IDA.—Very pretty; and should be set to the music of national melody.

R. B.—We should be involved in a very serious controversy if we published one half of what R. B. has transmitted. These things must always work their own cure.

EMILY.—We have transmitted the note respecting the work to the proper quarter.

HELENA.—The disarrangement is considerable, particularly at so late a period of the week.

LE PLUS BAS.—A letter on the social condition of women has been forwarded to us, in which the writer strongly advocates UNIVERSAL MARRIAGE as the grand remedy for "a disorganized state of society as at present exists." The writer observes, "I adopt, without further prelude, the Apostle's injunction, 'Let every man have his own wife and every woman her own husband.' It appears from statistical information which I have been able to obtain that the number of male children born exceed the number of females, and so have exceeded, since any census statistical account has been taken; so that we may fairly presume the same has existed in all past ages. Taking that as my axiom, does it not appear to be the intention of the all-wise Creator that every woman should have her own husband? Take as an instance only, the last census 1841, the county of Westmorland, you will find that there then existed but one female in excess of males among a population of 56,000, or nearly—a country which is almost entirely agricultural." This is all very well as a proposition; but the writer proceeds to recommend Government interference in this wholesale publication of bans; and so doing reduces that to practice which is in itself impracticable, and would be an evil, if it were not so.

W. (Gravesend).—Teignmouth was burnt by the French A.D. 1699. In 1719, upon the apprehension of a French invasion, an encampment was formed on Clist-heath, four miles north-east of Exeter. In 1779 the appearance of the French and Spanish fleets off Plymouth caused great alarm, and the prisoners of war were removed. In 1797 upon the rumour of invasion, several regiments of volunteers were raised, artillery was brought from Plymouth for

defence of Exeter, and placed in an old entrenchment on Woodbury Down, a few miles south-east of that city, where a camp was formed. Similar measures were taken in 1803. FITZALLAN.—The principal works of Verdi are—"Oberto Conti di San Bonifacio," "Nabucodonosor" (Nino), "I Lombardi alla prima Crociata," "Ernani," "I Due Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco," and "Attila."

J. T.—It may be used at any time, at home or at church, within a limited period. The cost is £5; and application for it must be made at Doctors' Commons.

HARRIET.—We think the proposed alliance is, in the circumstances alluded to, highly undesirable. Under any circumstances we disapprove of clandestine correspondence—especially upon a matter involving the happiness for life of two young people.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the evening mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

It is the boast of the people of the United States that they are the freest and the most enlightened in the world; and accordingly they abuse all systems of monarchies, constitutional and despotic; all kinds of republic except their own and its federal system; in fine, every description of government, and every body not being parcel of themselves and theirs. Now, it is a well-known maxim that each good man thinks all others as good as himself; and, as what is fair argument for an individual is equally applicable to a nation, since nations are but composed of individuals, so the Americans ought in common fairness, were they as pure as they pretend to be, to give others credit for equal good qualities. The fact of their acting to the contrary leads us to glance at their system of perfection; and the first monstrosity we discover is the appalling fact that they are the *only nation* seeking a free character that possesses, encourages, and with a villanous hand carries on the *atrocious trade of slavery*. In the modern republic we find slavery carried on in most of the states in the interior to an alarming extent, both as regards numbers and inhumanity of treatment. Not satisfied with kidnapping their fellow-creatures, their equals in birth if not in education and discernment—their very brothers and sisters; not content with over-working them under the penalty of the lash and short allowance of food, they even deny them the short time of relaxation usually allowed to such hard-toiled prisoners for life, avowedly to the object of preventing their mixing with the free subjects of the republic, lest they might be tempted to express dissatisfaction, if not to rebel against the horrid system under which they and their children, and all future races of their body, are at present doomed for ever to suffer; and, that no short-comings of this pitied class may prospectively exist, the system of continuing and increasing the race is one that, for bestiality and depravity, was unknown in any slaveholding country where civilized persons resided in the annals of the world—a system such as we cannot defile our pages by describing. Nor does the Government make any attempt to eradicate or remedy this state of things. In the Senate a majority cannot be got to express their disapproval or disgust of the system. The people, numerically speaking, are for upholding it; it brings grist to their mill; and the whole nation stand polluted, disgraced, and dishonoured, by being the only slave-holding state among the free nations in the world. Like all evils, the slave system begets the worst of feelings—the strongest desire to extend itself and to increase its barbarity. In one of the greatest of the slave-holding states—Virginia—we find Governor Smith, in his address to the Legislature, strongly expressing the necessity of expelling the free coloured population (the only friends of the poor slave) from that locality. "That he is a moral leper," he says, "is demonstrated." "That he will prove the ready instrument of those to be found in certain sections of the Union who would kindle into a flame our social edifice cannot be doubted." And wherefore should it be otherwise expected? Was Governor Smith born any other than a man, or with more distinguishing features

of freedom than the free coloured people,—or even the miserable slave he not only toils to death, but seeks to deprive of the mere right of a free coloured native? The feeling of arrogance and despotism contained in the address of Governor Smith is not to be equalled in ancient or modern times. He would not simply preserve the bondage of the slave under the most cruel system ever established, but he would hold out neither hope of future redemption, relaxation of toil, or momentary conversation with a sole individual. We must tell the Americans that, so far from being the freest, they are the most enslaved and bitter people on the face of the earth. So they must remain until they abolish, once and for ever, slavery throughout their nation. It is no excuse to say that many states in the Union have no slaves therein. It is notorious that the residents in many such places are the owners of slaves, or the dealers in slave produce; they live upon the infamy they perpetuate by their heartless slave masters or their factors. The whole of the states recognise slavery—it is legalized, and participated in either by slave labour or its results throughout America; and every man and woman in the republic who does not hold up a hand against the system, and work its total eradication, is stained with the foulest crime that can be recognised by a free people, the most direct violation of the law of God, and of the first principles of human nature.

We have for the present strictly confined our remarks to the all-important subject of slavery, in the hope that some attempt will speedily be made towards its abolition. Should we be disappointed in this—our most heartfelt desire—we shall, on renewing the discussion, feel it incumbent upon us to allude to certain non-paying and repudiating doctrines of the great republic, alone worthy of a people who would willingly support and encourage a vile system of slavery. We hope to be spared the necessity of exposing the dishonesty and want of principle involved in such conduct, and of showing by fair logical inferences that the doctrine of repudiation and the system of slavery may be linked and connected together as part and parcel of a wholesale dealing by an unprincipled nation.

CONSTITUTIONS IN PRUSSIA.

THE present King of Prussia has ten times the talent, though he exhibits very little of the prudence or judgment, of his father—otherwise he would perceive at once that his desire to be Dictator, amidst constitutional elements, was simply impracticable. A show of liberty without its possession is very much worse than the most confirmed despotism; for in the latter case we do, at all events, know, and are prepared for, the worst: but in the other contingency we fling away our armour in a moment of false confidence when we most require it. In the middle of the nineteenth century LIBERTY must be granted at once, and wholly free from restrictive and debasing qualifications, if rulers would confer a boon on those who have but too quiescently permitted themselves to be oppressed.

But how completely in antagonism to this is the regulation which prevents the publication of the reports of the Diet until they have been revised by the President, and approved of by the King, the power of partial suppression being exercised where either the one or the other considers it necessary? Why, already an instance is recorded of the abuse of this power. At the sitting of the 12th there was a vote in which the laying of objections before the King was spoken of; but the report of the proceedings in the *Berlin State Gazette* suppresses altogether the word OBJECTION! Nor can the deputies correct this, for the censorship applies to the whole of the press in Prussia. Again, agitation prevailed in the private sitting of the 13th, respecting the address to the King in reply to the speech from the throne, many of the deputies feeling bound by a sense of duty to the nation to remonstrate firmly against certain of the doctrines laid down by the Monarch; and others declaring that it would be improper to introduce into the address any passage which could in the slightest degree be offensive to his Majesty. In consequence of this disagreement it was found impossible to draw up the address without first ascertaining to what extent the King would, in his professed regard for the liberty of discussion, permit observations to be made upon the portions of his speech which appeared vague or unsatisfactory! Could the old leaven of iron servitude be more strongly developed? The serpent still lurks beneath the innocent flower. And

if the Diet succumb now, the Prussian people will be more enslaved than ever.

DIPLOMACY OF THE SALONS.

THERE was a time when diplomatic relations were surrounded with a certain and very desirable mystery; when silence and dignity preserved political intrigue from contempt; when any private demonstration of pique originating in national disagreement would have been deemed childish and unworthy. But now-a-days such scenes are enacted in ambassadorial hotels as would make the worthies of the olden time weep for very shame and vexation. Contingent to that unfortunate fête which French society, at least the larger part of it, deemed it proper to abstain from attending, all rancour seemed to have been forgotten, and no persons of high French society thought proper to abstain from accepting the new invitations recently sent round by Lord and Lady Normanby. The reunion was very numerous. At midnight, we are told, a magnificent supper was served up in the grand gallery, and all the ladies present were indiscriminately invited to take places at table; but scarcely were they seated when the curtains opened at the end of the gallery, and a table of fifteen to twenty covers made its appearance in a nook elegantly ornamented with flowers. At the same time the English ambassador invited some foreign ladies of the high aristocracy to come and sit round the small reserved table of which Lord and Lady Normanby did the honours in person. Among the ladies who were favoured with this *aimable prévenance* were remarked the Princess de Lichtenstein, the Countess Dietrichstein, the Princess de Ligne, Lady Holland, Lady Granville, Lady Aylesbury, Lady Wilton, &c. On the other hand, not a lady of French society was to be seen among them. The first effect produced by this sort of "coup de théâtre" was a general movement of astonishment, mingled with anger; indeed a desertion *en masse* was contemplated; but, after consideration, it was thought that to observe, *en curieux*, what was passing was the most *spirituel* thing that could be done. A few moments after the ladies admitted to the unfortunate privileged table hastened to rise from it, anything but desirous, as may well be supposed, to undergo the withering *persiflage* of French criticism.

Shade of Talleyrand! what are we to think of this? We have no objection whatever to private theatricals, even at the hotels of ambassadors; but when the curtain is drawn up, and discovers, not an imitative, but a real insult to the spectators, the sooner it is drawn down again the better. Of course the Government of this country cannot in any shape or way recognise such proceedings; but it may be injured by them, nevertheless; for if there is one piece of wise observance more obviously worthy of consideration than another, it is this—that political rancour should never be permitted to interfere with the rights of hospitality. Nor is the bitter exasperation of the *Chaussée d'Antin* so unlikely to have an unfavourable influence over foreign relations, as some are disposed to imagine.

LIBEL ON MARIA DA GLORIA.

THE Queen of Portugal has been foully aspersed. It has been stated that, on the occasion of her birthday levée, her Majesty passed Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker and the captains of his squadron twice, without taking the least notice of them as they stood in the circle; while she spoke with the greatest affability to all the other persons present.

Now, that an insult so gratuitous to those who had always shown themselves attentive to the Royal Family of Portugal should have been indulged in by one who was about to accept of our interference, and for whom *apartments had been prepared in Windsor Castle since the month of October last*, would seem nothing less than absurd; if also we did not know that such slings and arrows as these are the tools with which partisanship sometimes so effectually wars.

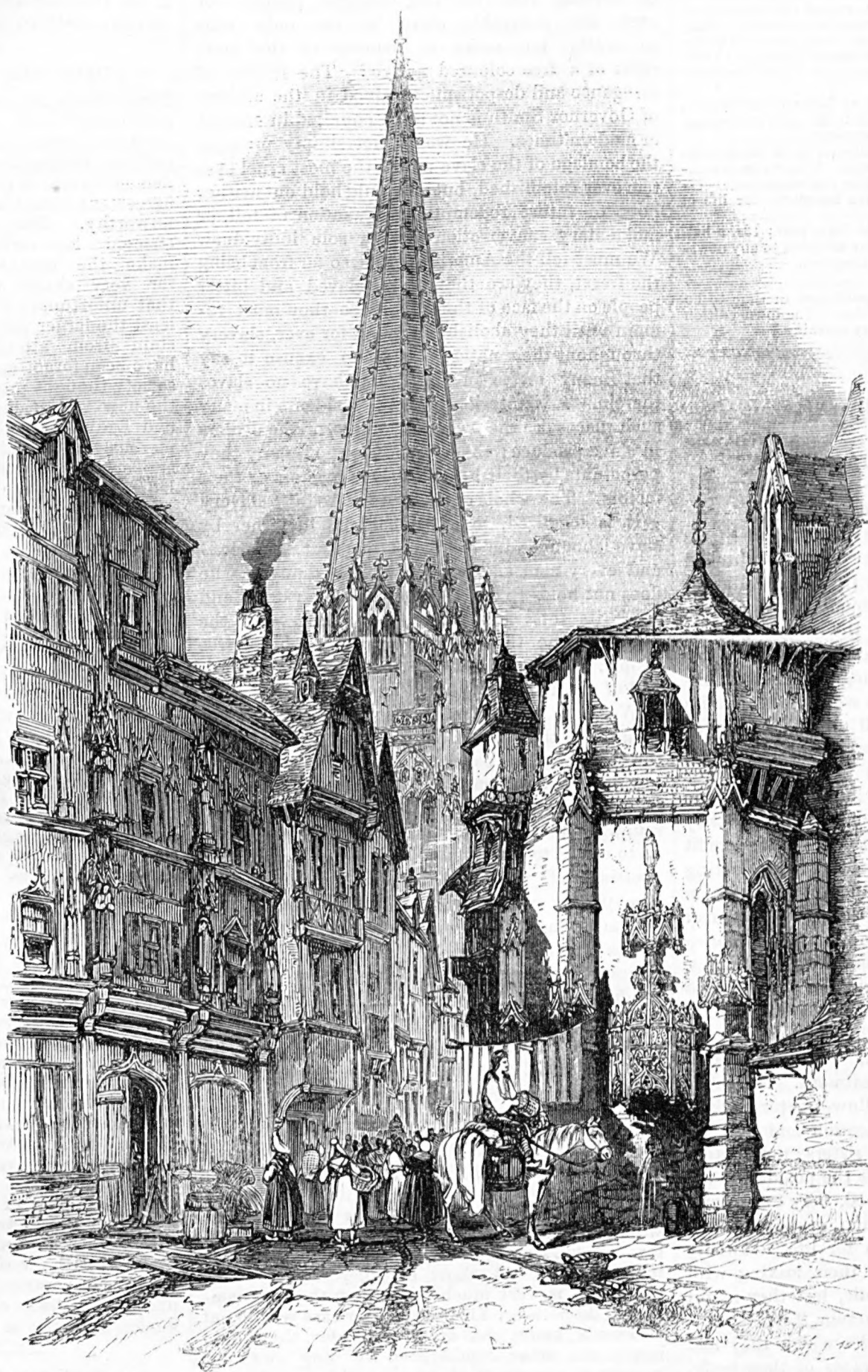
In the present instance we beg leave firmly to protest against the truth of the statement, and thus to offer ourselves as one means at least of leaving an important national question wholly unbiassed.

A scientific friend has favoured us with the following ingenious mode of transferring the forms of natural objects or the patterns on ribbons to paper:—Saturate common writing-paper with porter, coffee mixed with sugar and cream, or a solution of achil; then place the object whose form is to be transferred on the prepared paper, and expose them to the action of the sun's rays, or those of a common fire. Various other solutions may be used for the same purpose, as bichromate of potash, yellow chromate of potash, &c. When figured satin ribbons are saturated with such solution, and exposed to the sun's rays, the raised patterns are given in beautiful relief in a lighter tint of the same colour as the ground. The principle is capable of a very extended application.—*Liverpool Journal*.

EXHIBITION
OF THE
NEW SOCIETY
OF
PAINTERS IN WATER
COLOURS,
PALL-MALL.

Our water-colour artists have achieved a great reputation, not only in our own country but all over Europe; and this juvenile society justly enjoys its fair share of the honours. To the artistic genius which they have fostered the public are indebted for some of the finest specimens of water-colour paintings that have ever been produced. From year to year this society has steadily advanced in public estimation, and, although we cannot say it has surpassed itself on the present occasion, it is, at least equal to former years. In truth, it is in no small degree indebted to the talent of its female members for the popularity it enjoys. Every one must recollect Miss Setchell's splendid composition, 'The Momentous Question,' which has since been engraved; and no doubt it is, as it ought to be, by this time in every quarter of the civilized world. At that period (if we recollect right) Miss Setchell was the only female member; since then we are glad to perceive no less than eight ladies are added to the list of contributors, and producing works of the very highest order of merit. In proof of this we have only to call attention to two pictures of Mrs. Margetts, Nos. 191 and 201. The latter, in particular, is a perfect little gem of art.

Our space will not permit us to notice all the works of merit which crowd upon our recollection. The most conspicuous and cleverest picture in the exhibition is Mr. Haghe's, No. 196, 'Meeting Room of the Brewers' Corporation at Antwerp.' This picture, like every one Mr. Haghe handles, is a complete masterpiece of art. The effect of light and shade is quite wonderful, and perfectly true to nature; in strength and richness it is equal to anything ever produced. The composition of the various groups is treated in the most artistic manner, and the most careful and elaborate finish is bestowed upon all the details of this beautiful work. No. 218, 'John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness,' by Mr. H. Warren. There is a great deal of originality about the conception of this subject, and it is well and masterly handled. The drawing of the figures is correct, but we think, if anything, it is a little over-coloured. Mr. Topham, as usual, is a great star in the exhibition. He has several pictures of great merit. The one, however, that pleases us most is No. 10, 'Cavan's Well,' a circular drawing, of great beauty, and treated in a most refined and artistic style. The subject is most happily chosen. Another attractive picture by the same clever artist, No. 72, 'Saint Patrick's Day,' although possessing great merit, has the appearance of great haste, and the colour is too monotonous. We are sorry to observe so few pictures from the clever pencil of Penson; we are favoured by a copy from one of his best in the present exhibition, which we engrave in our present number. This will give our subscribers a good idea of the masterly knowledge this artist possesses of architectural detail and picturesque combination. Mr. Weigall has several works of great merit—as for instance—No. 21, 'The Hop-picker,' a beautiful little picture. The attitude of the girl is graceful and natural, and the drawing and colouring perfect. His large picture, No. 100, 'Hop-gathering,' displays great skill in composition and effect, and the drawing of the various figures is correct. The scene altogether is truly English, and the little incident of the child asleep under the shadow of the umbrella is very happily conceived.



'THE SPIRE OF HARFLEUR'—FROM A PAINTING BY R. K. PENSON, IN THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Mr. Absolon's greatest picture is No. 44, 'Prince Charles Edward in the Isle of Skye.' The drawing and colouring of Charles are remarkably good; but the figure of Malcolm Macleod is too prominent, and spoils the general effect. Mr. Dodgson has some very first-rate productions. No. 69, 'Going to the Chase.' The colour and tone, as well as the drawing and finish of the entire composition, are really perfect; it is a pity the figures in the foreground are so straggling. Another by the same artist, No. 79, 'Sweet Summer Time,' is beautiful in every respect. No. 240, 'French Fishing-boats running for an Anchorage,' E. Duncan, is a very superior picture of its class, and is in every way worthy of the high reputation of the clever artist. There are many other good pictures deserving of particular notice, by Jutsum, Howse, Absolon, Corbaux, Corbould, Lee, Fahey, Wehnert, &c. &c., but our space will not allow us to enlarge upon them at present.

LA DANSE, ETC.

ADVICE TO BAD WALTZERS.

BY MISS LEONORA GEARY,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

In this epoch of dancing *furore*, when persons of every age, of every rank, and of every variety of talent, seek to attain some degree of skill in the popular art, a few remarks on the most fascinating of dances may not prove unacceptable. The generality of *valseurs* and *valseuses* are too well acquainted with the step to require its description here; but,

perfect as they may be in that one necessary part, much more remains to be observed than the mere movement of the feet. The *step* of the *valse* is only the elementary part, and yet many think it the principal, and, having acquired the step, wish themselves to be recognised as accomplished waltzers, unconscious of the pain they inflict upon good partners, with whom, perchance, they may find themselves coupled. I wish all my readers to recollect that, as there is no dance in which a good partner is so desirable, so is there no dance in which an awkward partner is so much to be dreaded, as in the *valse*. The best waltzer is ever the most popular character in the ball-room (and an enviable popularity some consider that to be), whilst a bad waltzer is an authorized subject for ridicule and avoidance.

Having learned the step, the carriage of the head and figure is the distinguishing characteristic of the elegant waltzer, and in acquiring this every appearance of mannerism must be carefully avoided, and not associated (as is too often the case) with an attempt to be graceful. In a waltzer *ease* is the great beauty; anything like effort is painful to the dancer, to the partner, and to the looker-on; therefore I would advise all those who are ambitious of waltzing well to endeavour to do so *becomingly*.

One great fault in the *valseuse* is that of leaning so far back from her partner that the effort to preserve the circle becomes a perfect toil to him, and he scarcely makes a secret of how much he is rejoiced when he finds himself disengaged from so tiring an exertion.

Another very ugly style of waltzing is that of the *valseuse* stiffening her neck and throat, and throwing back her head, until you would think she must strain her neck with the effort; moreover, it is not a lady-like style, as it brings her face in immediate contact with that of her partner.

A third style, of very unpleasant and even of ridiculous appearance, is that of throwing the head first to

the right side, then to the left side, &c.; its absurdity may be seen and its unpleasantness felt when the *valseuse* happens to wear her hair in long ringlets.

Yet, absurd as these variations of style appear, they have each their votaries; and, strange to say, they have each their respective teachers.

The truly elegant *valseuse* will avoid all these mannerisms; with an upright carriage, unaccompanied by stiffness, she will lean slightly, *very slightly*, forward on the arm of her partner; her head, neither averted from nor closely approaching his, will accustom itself to assume a graceful drooping; and, instead of waving from side to side, she will float on according to his guidance, with a carriage as easy and totally devoid of affectation as if she were making an ordinary promenade.

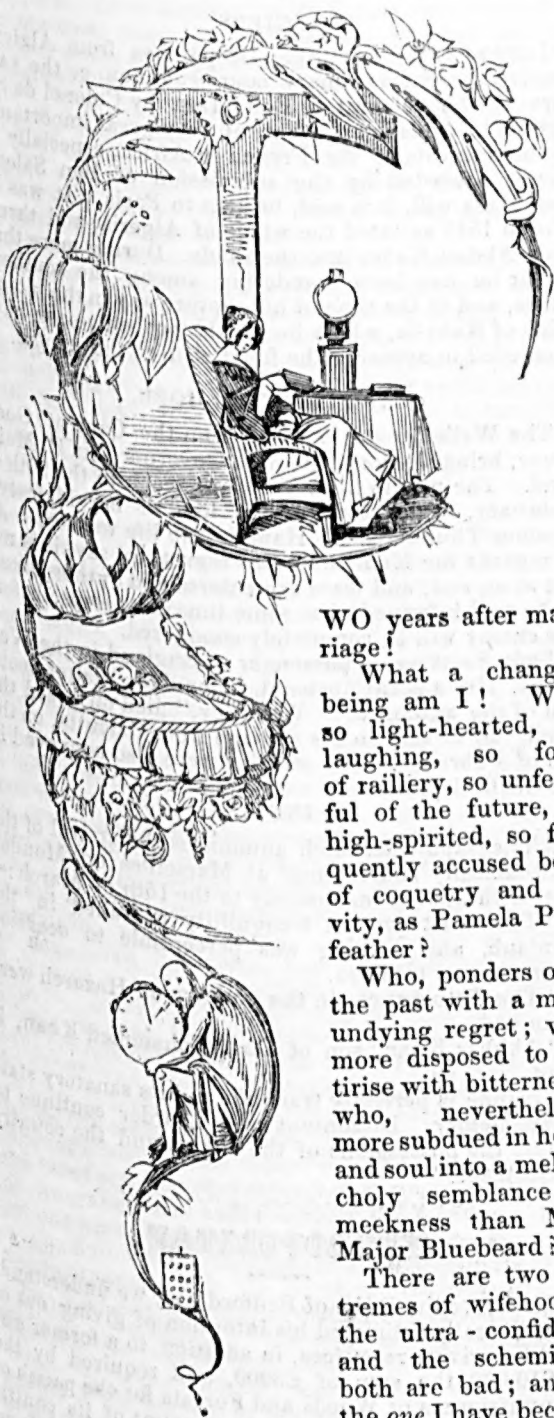
MR. SMEE AND THE POTATO.—The present application of the potato for food should be prohibited, if not by an order of Council or by act of Parliament, by that which is more powerful than law—universal public opinion. The preservation of the lives of our fellow-creatures is at stake, and I feel confident that all those will abstain from potatoes who hear that such abstinence is eminently calculated at this season to prevent the poor from perishing from want next year. Having stopped their employment as a luxury at this time, they should be sent directly to Ireland, and freely distributed amongst the poor for planting, and the sets now to be met with in the London market are far superior to those heretofore cultivated by these unhappy people, and are far better adapted to resist the ravages of the vastator, should it unfortunately again appear.

MAJOR BLUEBEARD;

OR,

A MODEL OF A HUSBAND!

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.



TWO years after marriage!

What a changed being am I! Who so light-hearted, so laughing, so fond of raillery, so unfeared of the future, so high-spirited, so frequently accused both of coquetry and levity, as Pamela Penfeather?

Who, ponders over the past with a more undying regret; who more disposed to satirise with bitterness; who, nevertheless, more subdued in heart and soul into a melancholy semblance of meekness than Mrs. Major Bluebeard?*

There are two extremes of wifehood—the ultra-confiding, and the scheming: both are bad; and of the one I have become a victim. But I was

unhappy in my counsellors: I fell between the absurd and "world-knowledge-less" simplicity of Aunt Deborah, and the astute diplomacy of Mrs. Threadneedle; being, at the same time, much more inclined to listen to the former, and to indulge a naturally enjouée temperament. The other (the Schemer and Bank Director's wife) spoke thus—and declared that her system had been singularly successful during thirty years of married life:—

"Ah! my dear Pamela, you are about, probably, to become the creature of a joyous and brilliant existence; but assuredly not so joyous as that which you have hitherto passed—for Marriage is a most mixed condition of infelicity and gladness: at the same time it greatly depends upon a woman's own demeanour as to whether she is fortunate in that state or otherwise. I shall now see much less of you than I have hitherto done; for you will be much alone with your husband—"

"Much alone!"

"No doubt; and much more with his friends than your own: but I shall not the less take opportunities of visiting you. For Heaven's sake, though never let him know that I am your adviser."

"But to begin."

"The reason of the complete wreck of those women who make a merit of preserving their husbands' affections is this—that in that case their interests are solidly united."

"This did not exist formerly; and has been introduced by the pseudo-moralists of the day. The

* The editor of these papers, which now assume the more serious character of a wife's autobiography, has reason to be greatly dissatisfied with anticipatory criticism. The apparent levity of the young lady and her censorious tendencies and censure, as being, to say the least, without ultimate aim. Now, it so happens that these revelations are intimately allied to the further elaborations of incident; and it would only have been fair to the arranger to have awaited the progress of the lady's narrative before prejudging after so hasty a fashion. At the same time, many letters from those who can appreciate distinctness and originality of character in union with a plan gradually developed have proved that there are some who can sacrifice impatience to truth.

manners of the lower class and the upper, have been assimilated, on the ridiculous principle that all women have the same rights—the same faculties; as though a duchess, or you, or myself, had anything in common with that vulgar old nurse of yours, Nancy Max, the greengroceress! Though even she, if I am not mistaken, understands tolerably well the principles of female government! Is it to be borne, that women of the better class are to be slaves to the nursery above, and the fireside below? Thus is married life become a most fearfully complicated affair, and happiness is next to impossible; for the existence of two persons fitted for such a dove-like union is the exception, not the rule!

"Nothing on earth palls so much as the perpetual presence of any one human being. I found this to my cost when I married Mr. Threadneedle; but, possessing considerable self-control, I soon changed my system. Place, my dear Pamela, between your husband and yourself all the barriers which the world offers you. Go to balls, the opera, dances, fêtes, and the like, constantly. Give your husband little chance of seeing you, and thus you will not depend on that frail reed, *sentiment*; and will escape the Scylla and Charybdis of indifference, *ennui*, and satiety. Never forget that when affection withers, contempt, like a poisonous weed, springs up in its place! Be therefore always young, charming, new to him. That he will weary you is very probable; but never weary him. To know how to draw the line in this case is one of the unalterable conditions of power. If you love your husband, so far as to do all he wishes, I have nothing more to say. In that case you will never rule, and all the precepts in the world will go for nothing."

"But, my dear Mrs. Threadneedle, what a strange doctrine is this! I believe firmly that I shall love my husband most devotedly!"

"Then, all I have to say," she replied, "is this, that he ought to be the angel that not one man in a million is!"

"I would willingly forget that goodness could be so exclusive."

"Alas! this is, on the contrary, what you will, most likely, always be compelled to remember."

"Men are very willing not to understand that women have their vocation, and that to be in the fashion is as natural to them—as to be a general or a statesman is appropriate to their own sex. If, therefore, you have children, give them every advantage of nurses and preceptors; but you—you represent the luxury and display of your household—things which flatter the *amour propre* of the husband, without hurting his pride."

"I say all this to you, Pamela, in order that the cruel and irretrievable consequences of experience arising out of error may not be yours. I know not the character of Major Bluebeard; but I suspect it will be a difficult one to interpret. At all events he seems much attached to you, and you will, I hope, take advantage of his first impulses to make him your obedient slave. In doing so be sure to choose some most unreasonable caprice, in order to measure exactly the extent of your influence over him! What merit would there be in his obeying a reasonable wish? There is a proverb, and a wise one: "If you attack an animal, do so in such a way as to convince it of the inutility of its horns or teeth: so, give a man distinctly to understand the utter fallibility of his power of command—cause him to commit some folly in spite of himself—and your sovereignty is confirmed."

"But, my dear Mrs. Threadneedle," I exclaimed, "you alarm me. If marriage requires all this disingenuous scheming for the possession of supremacy, better infinitely were it to remain single, and be aunt Deborahs to the end of our days!"

"Oh, but the task is by no means a difficult one to a woman of sense and spirit; and indeed it soon becomes singularly easy to her. Contrive that you are yourself the one only being in whom everything that concerns house, fortune, and friends, centres—and then 'tis but the due management of 'I cannot' and 'I will not'—and all is accomplished."

As it may be supposed, a young and inexperienced girl like myself could not comprehend one half of this cunning lesson; and, even if I had been inclined to its application, only look at the difference—the incalculable difference—between one man and another! Besides, I may so far let those for whose benefit this autobiography is written into the secret as to say, that no woman on earth could have applied it to MAJOR BLUEBEARD.

I can't say that I perceived any change in the manner of Major Bluebeard for many months subsequently to our marriage; not, in fact, until after the birth of a daughter. Something like chagrin, I was informed, was manifested by him on learning that his hopes had been foiled by the appearance of a female descendant. And day by day he exhibited a temper of which, up to that time, I had been wholly ignorant:—not to me, but to the servants—as a revenge for what he described as

their perpetual neglect. To use a common phrase, nothing seemed "to go right." His discomforts, according to his own account, could not have been greater if he had been the inmate of a poorhouse. Yet he had every possible comfort and luxury. To me, as I have said, he showed no signs of that violence of which the members of the household complained. Oaths and fierceness appeared impossible in one whose demeanour (to myself) was suavity itself, and whose voice had lost none of its gentleness. Yet there was a change, and a very material one too. He had begun to say cutting things in the softest manner imaginable! I must here state that, following the natural dictates of a mother, I nursed the child—a beautiful little creature—myself. Strong, indeed, was my attachment to this helpless being; nor did I think it necessary to disguise the feeling which I entertained. Could I, for a moment, imagine that my husband was jealous of his own offspring—of a being with all the claims of humanity, and the innocence of an angel? Yet this I had every reason to suspect from what followed.

Still an inmate of my own room, I had, *en passant*, suggested to the major that a little more of his company during the long evenings would be acceptable to me. I said this playfully, proposing to cheat his club of part of its magnetic influence over him. He took it all in good part; declared that I was his own darling Pam—his treasure—the only being for whom he lived; that he earnestly hoped I would pardon the irritation occasionally created by those detestable domestics—and—and—that, although he was to dine with Lord Huntington, he would be home at ten—positively at ten. I looked forward to a pleasant evening; to a calm review of the past; to tender explanation; to, perhaps, a complete renewal of the affection which had once so dazzled me! Thus I sat agreeably pondering; and TEN o'clock struck. Oh! extreme punctuality would be formal. HALF-PAST TEN.—Ah! 'tis but half an hour. ELEVEN. The major is something of a latitudinarian. HALF-PAST ELEVEN—Singular! TWELVE—Strange! HALF-PAST TWELVE—This is unkind. ONE—Really mortifying. TWO—What a weary hour!

"It drags like lead through the dull hours of night!"

Has anything happened? An accident! HALF-PAST TWO—Ah! his knock! And am I to submit to this? Never! Here he comes.

IRELAND.

On Saturday Dr. Kirwan held an inquest at the Northumberland Hotel, Dublin, on the body of a gentleman named Fallon, aged about 27 years, who committed suicide by taking a large quantity of prussic acid. It appeared that the deceased was a medical student, and that he came from Paris a few days since with the view of marrying a young lady, to whom he was paying his addresses for some time past. However, the lady's family and herself were quite averse to his advances, and on Saturday the unfortunate young man had an interview with the uncle of the lady, who informed him that it was impossible an alliance could be formed between the parties. Deceased seemed much depressed and went to his hotel, when he took over two ounces of prussic acid, and died in about five or six minutes afterwards. He left a schedule of his debts, and in a letter he left directions for his interment in consecrated ground, and desired that a sum of about forty pounds, which he had with him, should be applied towards the expenses of his funeral, &c. He was very respectably connected, and was formerly a pupil of Surgeon Bannin, of Mountjoy-square. The jury found that deceased destroyed himself with prussic acid while labouring under temporary insanity.

The coroners of the city have declared their determination not to hold inquests on the bodies of persons dying in the streets from want and fever, in order to avoid the great expense which the innumerable inquests from these causes would bring upon the city.—*Cork Reporter*.

Private letters received in London, as well as the accounts which appear in the continental journals, are confirmatory of the apprehension that Mr. O'Connell, since his departure from Paris, has not as yet derived any material benefit from his tour, but that, on the contrary, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, he is sinking under the malady which afflicts him. Letters received within the last two days represent the invalid's condition at Lyons as peculiarly distressing. His physical vigour, for which Mr. O'Connell was once so distinguished, is stated to be very much shattered, and he is afflicted periodically with a mental depression which it is painful for his friends and companions to contemplate. The inclement weather prevailing in the south of France since the opening of the month has had a sad effect on him, and rendered his progress from La Palisse to Lyons exceedingly trying on the honourable and learned gentleman.

About half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, the 18th instant, John Wilson, Esq., of Killeen, King's County, was returning home, after having dined at the house of Laurence Dunne, Esq. (only two fields distant), and when at the foot of a stile a gun was fired at him, and three small balls entered at his left breast and lodged in his side.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

An incidental discussion of a curious kind took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and to which the Opposition journals of Sunday endeavour to attach some importance. Saturday being set apart for the reception of petitions, a paper was presented containing a prayer on behalf of the family of Napoleon, that they might be allowed to return to France, followed by a recommendation that the effigy of Napoleon should be replaced upon the cross of the Legion of Honour, and that the town of Bourbon Vendée should be called by its old name, Napoleonville. The first branch of the petition was rejected; but on the two remaining points a very lively conversation ensued. M. Odilon Barrot contended that the substitution of the effigy of Henri Quatre for that of Napoleon was a piece of historical nonsense—a most shocking anachronism foolishly perpetrated in the early days of the Restoration. Napoleon was the creator of the order, and, as the institution was found worthy of being perpetuated, the effigy of the founder ought to have been allowed to preserve its place. But if his effigy could not be preserved, why select that of Henry IV.? That of Louis XIV. would have been as suitable. As the matter stood, the simple soldier might be led to believe that Henri Quatre was the institutor of the Legion of Honour, and his error could only be cleared away by giving him confused notions of history. This reasoning produced such effect that a motion for recommending this, as well as the following part of the petition, for restoring the name of Napoleonville, was carried against Ministers.

The *Courrier Francais* and the *Union Monarchique* comment each with severity upon the appointment of the Duc de Broglie to be ambassador to London, pretending to regard it as a most significant sign of ministerial succumbing to England.

A case which excited considerable interest came on Friday last before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. The plaintiff was a M. Solon, an avocat, and the defendant no less a personage than Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. It appeared from the pleadings that the Viceroy being desirous of establishing a school at Cairo, for the education of young Egyptians destined to become *employés* of the Government in different branches of the administration, and M. Solon having been strongly recommended to him as a fit person to be placed at the head of this school, the Viceroy induced him to leave France for Egypt, on an agreement for six years, at a salary of 15,000*fr.* a year, with a house free of rent, and other advantages. M. Solon opened his school, but differences arose between him and the Viceroy, which resulted in the abrupt termination of his relations with the Government, and his departure for France in 1845. According to the statement of M. Solon, who pleaded his own cause, the dispute between him and the Pasha arose out of impediments placed in his way by the Ministers of the Pasha, and the refusal to provide for the pupils whom he had instructed in the art of government, and at length he was ordered to quit his residence, and for not complying with this arbitrary mandate was ordered to quit the country. On the other hand, M. Odilon Barrot, who appeared as counsel for Mehemet Ali, declared that M. Solon had been himself the cause of his dismissal. The sheriff of Mecca being expected at Cairo, and the vast building occupied by M. Solon being wanted for the residence of this high personage, M. Solon was requested to give it up, and to remove to the palace partly occupied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Solon having refused to comply with this request, the Viceroy insisted, and, on his still persisting in his refusal, informed him that unless he gave it up he would have to consider his relations with the Government at an end. M. Solon chose the latter alternative, and, therefore, took his departure for France, having first made a claim upon the Viceroy of 100,000*fr.* for the salary for the whole period of his agreement, and the expense of his voyage home, &c. This demand not being complied with, M. Solon, on his arrival at Marseilles, laid an attachment upon some merchandise in that port belonging to the Viceroy, and obtained a legal sanction to this step by application to the tribunal, there being at the time no defence. The Viceroy, however, now appeared by counsel to oppose the judgment, and pleaded the incompetency of the French tribunals to enforce payment against a foreign prince upon an agreement which could only be entertained by the tribunals of the country in which it had its source. M. Solon, in reply to this defence, contended that the Viceroy of Egypt was not to be regarded as a sovereign and independent prince, but as a private individual, being only the vassal of the Sultan, and cited several cases in support of this view of the case; but the tribunal declared the opposition good, on the ground of its incompetency to entertain the suit, and condemned M. Solon to pay the costs.—*Galvani.*

Several of the Opposition prints publish a letter from Tangiers, stating that two Englishmen had left that town for the Riff, in order to tender Abd-el-Kader arms, money, and military instructors. The French Chargé d'Affaires had, however, prevailed with the Morocco authorities to prevent their proceeding to the Emir's camp, but it was affirmed that they persevered in their project. At Tangiers it was said that the two travellers were emissaries of the English Government, but the British Consul "pretended" that they were mere travellers, or perhaps adventurers.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following notice of Bou-Maza:—"Bou-Maza, who is not more than 25 years of age, had been for us an adversary so much more

dangerous, that he had obtained a great ascendancy amongst the Kabile populations of the Dahra, until then caring little about Abd-el-Kader's cause, and apparently indifferent to the progress of our conquest, and besides haughty and warlike to an extraordinary degree. Bou-Maza had obtained his power over them by religious fanaticism. Without any very remarkable talent, coming nobody knew whence, of doubtful bravery, he possessed none of the qualities which have weight with the Arabs; but he had cleverly turned to account the credulity and superstition of these rude children of the desert. Some he persuaded that he was the same as a certain marabout, who had been condemned and executed for murder, but who had come to life again by miracle. Others he induced to believe that he was invulnerable in battle, and that balls, always carrying death, issued forth from the nostrils of his horse. Nothing was spoken of in the tents of the tribes but his pretended miracles, his austere life, and the supernatural powers of a certain goat, his familiar demon, which had procured for him the surname of Bou-Maza. By the aid of these juggleries, this impostor acquired such an authority over the Kabyle tribes, that on two different occasions they revolted, notwithstanding the exemplary chastisement inflicted on them by our columns. Bou-Maza, after having raised the insurrection, showed in the war neither cleverness nor courage. His greatest exploits consisted in getting murdered in an ambuscade El-Hammed and Si-Mohammed, two of our most faithful agents. The contradiction given by facts to his prophetic promises lowered him of late considerably, and, in consequence, Abd-el-Kader in his last attempt on Algeria assigned him a secondary post. Nevertheless, Bou-Maza, though thus lowered, might still become dangerous to us. He knew how to act on the fanatical character of the natives, and it was besides nearly proved that he was the emissary of one of the secret associations of one of the two religious sects which divide Algeria, and on this ground alone he was an object of great veneration. It is announced that Bou-Maza is to be sent to Paris. We cannot say if this news is true; but certainly such a course would be an exceedingly great proof of our moderation and clemency. This adventurer is stained with the blood of two of our best servants, and his whole life has been marked by acts of violence."

SPAIN.

A disturbance of a political nature took place in Madrid on the 11th. The following is extracted from one of the communications; it is dated the 13th:—

"Most improper demonstrations were made on Sunday evening, when the Queen and her sister-in-law, the Infanta Josephina, passed on their way to the Prado. The carriage, which her Majesty in person drove, was followed by another, in which the Infante Don Francisco de Paula sat. The, no doubt, concerted *empressment* of the people on the Queen's passage was such, and the crowd so compact, that she was repeatedly obliged to stop her horses. It is said that at a moment when a man who held the horses by the bridle cried 'Viva la Regna! viva libertad!' her Majesty replied, 'Oh, yes, liberty! but leave me liberty enough to continue my promenade.' Nevertheless, the cries raised whilst the Queen proceeded to the Prado were confined to *vivas* in honour of the constitutional Queen, liberty, and the constitution. They were accompanied with wreaths of flowers, bouquets, poetical addresses, and the flying of doves decked with ribbons; in short, there was so far nothing apparently seditious in the demonstration, although so unexpected an obstruction to the Queen's passage was most improper. But on the Queen's return the cries assumed a very different and very offensive character. The crowd vociferated 'Death to the King!—Death to the Moderados!—Viva the National Guard!' In the Platerias-street the royal carriage could not advance, so dense was the mob, and it required the assistance of the civic guard to enable it to proceed. At that moment a pistol or musket was fired, and a police agent was wounded. In the course of the evening arrests were effected, and among those seized are MM. Aviraneta and Francisco Chileo. The Queen seemed rather frightened when the crowd surrounding the carriage almost touched her person. Yesterday these scenes were to have been revived, but the authorities had adopted due precautions, and her Majesty will henceforth always have an escort when she drives out."

Madrid journals of the 14th state that, in spite of the bando of the political chief of Madrid against any public demonstration being made on her Majesty appearing in public, a vast number of people assembled on Monday to witness her Majesty proceeding to a bull-fight, and on her appearing loud cries of "Viva" were heard. Her Majesty, on this occasion, was attended by an escort. The *Tiempo* states that the negotiations between Spain and the Papal See are going on very favourably, and there is every reason to hope that they will be speedily terminated satisfactorily.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, April 19.—The King went out yesterday for the first time since his illness, accompanied by the Queen, the Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince Henry, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and Princess Louisa. His Majesty proceeded to attend divine service in the Klooster-Kerk, where M. Durmont, the court chaplain, preached the sermon. The crowd, who hastened to attend at this ceremony, seemed to be filled with the deepest gratitude at the speedy recovery of the King from his severe illness. The whole scene was very imposing.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—The difference between Greece and the Porte is not yet arranged, and the latter, according to its preceding declaration, has broken off to-day the diplomatic relations with Mr. Argyropoulos, the Greek chargé d'affaires, in this city, without, however, sending him his passport.

ALGIERS.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—Despatches from Algiers, received by extraordinary courier, announce the capture of the celebrated Bou Maza by Colonel de St. Arnaud. This is an event of very great importance to the interests of the French in Africa, especially as it was preceded by the submission of Ben Salem. Bou Maza will, it is said, be sent to Paris. It was he who in 1845 agitated the whole of Algeria, and threw even Abd-el-Kader into the shade. During more than a year he has been wandering among the southern tribes, and at the time of his capture was in the mountains of Kabylia, where he would probably soon have succeeded in arousing the fanaticism of the people.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Wellesley has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing home the late Governor, Sir P. Maitland. The papers from the Cape reach to the 20th of February, which confirm the loss of her Majesty's steamer Thunderbolt. Happily, no life was lost. As it regards the Kaffir war, we regret to say, it is not yet at an end, and fears are entertained by those likely to be well informed, that some time must elapse before the enemy will be completely conquered.

Lady Scott was a passenger to England in the Wellesley. Her gallant husband, Colonel Sir Walter Scott, son of the author of "Waverley," died on board the Wellesley at sea, on his passage from Calcutta, on the 8th of February. His remains were also conveyed in the Wellesley.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of the semi-monthly Indian mail at Marseilles on Monday last, with news from Bombay to the 15th of March:—"The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in the Punjab, and nothing was perceptible to occasion fears for new troubles."

"The disturbances in the country of Hazareh were at an end. Akhbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed Khan, is dead."

"Scinde is perfectly tranquil, and its sanitary state is satisfactory. Discontent and disorder continue to agitate the possessions of the Nizam and the country of Goomsor."

METROPOLITAN.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has, we understand, most liberally intimated his intention of giving out of his own private resources, in addition to a former gift of £10,000, the sum of £3000, still required by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, as the amount of its contribution towards the formation of the new street from Leicester-square to King-street, Covent-garden, and which, but for his grace's kindness, would have had to be raised by a rate on the parishioners. It is understood that this great metropolitan improvement will be forthwith commenced.

On Tuesday the new House of Lords was opened for the inspection of the public generally without tickets; admission was confined to parties of twelve at one time, who entered by the door at the north of the peers' entrance to the old House of Lords, in Palace-yard. The admission is to be continued at certain hours when their lordships are not sitting.

On Wednesday afternoon Professor Fearon, who has just been installed in the professorship of the Chinese language, founded by public subscription, at the King's College, Strand, gave his first and introductory lecture preparatory to the opening of classes for instruction in the Chinese language. The theatre was crowded with *literati*, noblemen, and gentlemen, who take a warm interest in the new-formed professorship. Amongst the number present were the Earl Howe, Lord Radstock, Sir George Staunton, Sir R. Inglis, Dr. Shepherd, &c. The lecture, which was extremely interesting, was heard with great attention; and at its conclusion the learned lecturer was warmly greeted.

The United (Wesleyan) Committees of Privileges and education have come to a decided and almost unanimous conclusion with reference to the Government Education scheme. They say—"That on the whole subject, surrounded as it is with many difficulties, these committees, after long, deliberate, and prayerful consideration, have come to the almost unanimous resolution to advise the Wesleyan societies and congregations, under present circumstances, not to offer any further connectional opposition, or to take any further connectional action, in reference to the Government measure on education, as these committees understand it to be now explained, and intended to be ultimately proposed, to the House of Commons."

At a meeting of the Catholic Institute, held on Wednesday night, at which the Earl of Shrewsbury presided, and at which there was a large attendance of bishops and clergy, a resolution was unanimously carried, characterizing the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from any participation in the intended grant as an outrage on the rights of conscience, and calling on all classes of their Catholic fellow-subjects to unite in one cry of indignant reprobation of the insult and

justice thereby offered to their religion and themselves. The anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, the Rev. James Hansard, Esq., in the chair. The chairman was supported on his right by Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, — M'Donnell, Esq., Spurgin, M.D., &c., and on his left by — Shackell, Esq., &c. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart announced donations from many lady authoresses who had applied for him, which amounted to £35. 16s. 6d. Among the subscriptions were £25 from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had consented to become patron of the Society; £50 from the chairman, &c. The total amount of subscriptions was £321. 16s. Among the donors was the name of Miss Jane Porter, the authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," from whom a letter to Lord Dudley Stuart was read.

On Monday a meeting of merchants interested in the melancholy loss of the Tweed took place at the London Tavern, with the view of raising a subscription for the master and crew of the Spanish brig Emilio, whose gallant and praiseworthy efforts so many of the passengers and crew of that ill-fated vessel escaped their lives. Mr. Pole took the chair. A statement was made that her Majesty's Government had voted Captain Camp a gold medal and £500; the committee of Lloyd's a silver medal to the captain, a bronze medal to the mate Villaverde, and £20 to be divided amongst the crew of the Emilio. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company had voted £200 to Captain Camp, £100 to the mate, and £150 to the crew of the Emilio. A list of other subscriptions was also read, which was greatly increased by the gentlemen present. A committee of thirteen was then appointed to take charge of the present and future subscriptions, and to apply them to the objects intended.

On Tuesday the anniversary meeting of the friends and supporters of the London Society for teaching the blind to read was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was very fully and fashionably attended. On the platform were exhibited several specimens of the system upon which the blind children were instructed. The plan is that of the late Mr. Lucas, and consists of raised or embossed characters, which the pupil distinguishes with the finger. The Bishop of Oxford, having taken the chair, and delivered an eloquent speech on behalf of the society, the secretary read the report. It stated that more than 500 persons had been taught to read in the society's school, which at present contains 67 pupils. The year's receipts amounted to £1197, and the expenditure left a balance of £59. Besides this the sum of £1300 had been collected towards the erection of a new building in Avenue-road, Regent's-park. The report was adopted, after which the blind children read several chapters from the Bible, eliciting the warm approbation of the meeting. Resolutions were then passed, and the meeting separated. The floricultural department at Covent-garden market is pregnant with the bursting produce of spring. The most prominent features in view are a magnificent assortment of Chinese azalias, camellias, Japonica, the rosa muscosa, Smith's dendrychitz fuchsia Victoria, rhododendrons, and a large variety of the family of the heaths, in full bloom. There has been a respectable attendance of carriage company in the market throughout the week.

On Tuesday afternoon some expert thieves contrived to purloin from the carriage of Mrs. Ponsonby, of the North-road, Fulham, whilst waiting for that lady in Regent-street, a jewel-case containing a suite of diamonds, valued at £150, a China crape shawl, and a box of French satin. The coachman was on the box at the time, and the footman on the pavement in front of the carriage door.

On Sunday evening a small wherry, containing six persons, was upset in the Thames off Millbank, and a young woman named Ann Jervis, residing at 42, Salamanca-row, Lambeth, was drowned. It seems that all the party were unskilled in the management of a boat, and in their exertions to get out of the way of an approaching steamer the brother of the young woman who was drowned dropped his scull in the water, and in reaching after it fell overboard. The whole of them rose with alarm and upset the boat. The accident was observed from the shore, and they were saved with the exception of the female.

On Sunday afternoon two steamers, the Prussian Eagle, from Cork, and the Limerick, from Dublin, arrived in the river off Alderman's-stairs, Lower East Smithfield, with 1200 Irish paupers, men, women, and children, who appeared in a most wretched state of distress. They were distributed about Wapping, St. George's-in-the-East, Whitechapel, and Shadwell, until the evening, when they repaired to various quarters of the metropolis.

On Sunday afternoon the neighbourhood of Manchester-square was thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of the following extraordinary attempt at suicide made by a respectable female whilst labouring under temporary mental aberration. It appears that Fanny Richey, aged 56, had for some months past resided at 19, Henrietta-street, Manchester-square, and was somewhat remarkable for her eccentric ways and habits, though it was little suspected she was of unsound mind. At eleven in the morning she was in conversation with the landlady, after which she deliberately proceeded to the roof of the house by means of a small ladder, and at once precipitated herself into the street. She fell in a diagonal direction, and her dress caught the spikes of the rails, so as to break the fall, otherwise she must have been killed on the spot. The unfortunate creature was then conveyed in a cab to the Middlesex Hospital, and the house surgeon ascertained that she had sus-

tained, besides a dreadful wound on the head, some severe internal injuries. She is unmarried and respectably connected.

On Monday Mr. Carter held an inquiry at the Clayton Arms, Kennington-oval, on the body of Mr. Robert Arnott, aged seventy, master-carpenter of the dock-yard at Chatham. Susan Austen, housemaid to Edward Russell, Esq., 24, Kennington-oval, stated that the deceased had been staying with Mr. Russell, on a visit, Mrs. Russell being his daughter. On Friday he had been out in the forenoon, and was apparently well. In the evening, about seven o'clock, she was called down stairs, and then found the deceased lying on his back, and quite dead. He had apparently been in the act of smoking a pipe, for he had one lighted in his hand. She sent the groom for Mr. Duke, the surgeon, of Harleyford-place, who came immediately, but his skill was of no avail. Mr. Arnott's son said his father had come up from Chatham for a change of air, and he considered he had been declining in health. Verdict, "Natural death."

On Monday afternoon an accident of a most frightful character occurred on board the Cricket steamer, one of the penny boats that ply from London-bridge to the Fox-under-the-Hill, near Hungerford-market, to John Stevens, aged forty-eight, employed as stoker on board, and who, by some means, got his hand so dreadfully jammed in the machinery as to cut off two of his fingers, and he sustained other injuries by the occurrence. The poor fellow was taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, when Mr. Steggall, the resident house-surgeon, considered that amputation must be resorted to. The vessel was on its way from London-bridge at the time of the accident.

We regret to announce the decease of Sir Henry Webster, at midnight on Monday, at his residence, 31, Upper Brook-street, from the effects of injuries inflicted on himself at an early hour in the morning of the same day. The unfortunate gentleman had only recently returned, in company with Lady Webster, from the Continent, where he had been travelling for the benefit of his health. It appears that within the last few weeks his malady had increased rather than otherwise. On Sunday night he was left by his servant in bed, nothing particular being observed in his demeanour. Next morning at seven his servant knocked at the door; but on Sir Henry making an observation, which witness understood to be a desire that he should not be then disturbed, the man retired. He returned some time afterwards, and knocked, but, on receiving no reply, again went away. At half-past eight he knocked a third time, and, finding that his master still remained silent, became alarmed, and informed Lady Webster of the circumstance. Her ladyship immediately suggested that the door should be broken open, and this object having been accomplished, the man entered the room and found his master lying on the floor, at the foot of the bed, in a senseless state, there being a severe wound on the left side of his throat, from which blood was copiously flowing. The servant forthwith left the room for the purpose of obtaining surgical aid, and by a fortunate presence of mind spared Lady Webster the pain of witnessing the melancholy sight, as her ladyship was in the act of entering the apartment just as he was retiring from it. No time was lost, and ere many minutes had elapsed several medical gentlemen were in attendance, and rendered all the assistance in their power. The unfortunate gentleman, according to the position in which he was discovered, must have got up from his bed to commit the rash act. Sir Henry Webster's untimely end will be regretted by a numerous circle, as well as by many of the military profession, of which, for years, he was a distinguished member indeed one who so nobly braved the storms and dangers of Portugal, Spain, Holland, Belgium, France, and Waterloo, deserved a better fate. He was born in 1794, being the second son of the late Sir Godfrey Vassal, and brother to the present holder of that title. His mother was the late Lady Holland. She was the daughter and heiress of Richard Vassal, Esq., of Jamaica, and married Sir Godfrey in 1786. The marriage was dissolved in 1799, by act of Parliament, and the same year she married Lord Holland. Sir Henry entered the army in 1810, being then sixteen years of age. In 1831 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but since he attained his majority in 1826 was on the unattached list. In 1815 he was nominated a Knight of Wilhem of the Netherlands. This honour was conferred in consideration of the services he rendered as aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange at Waterloo. In 1832 he was nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and in 1835 received the orders of St. Bento d'Avis. In 1843 he received the title of a Knight Bachelor by patent. He was decorated with a medal for Waterloo. The deceased married some years since the only daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Boddington, Esq. Lady Webster left Brook-street on Tuesday evening, for Roehampton.

Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday at the University College Hospital, on the body of a female, supposed to be about sixty years of age, and named Lydia Ann Downes, whose death took place under the following distressing circumstances:—Mr. Francis Cook, of 20, Johnson-street, Somers-town, said the deceased had occupied one of the top rooms in his house for four years, for which she paid two shillings per week, quarterly. She was a most eccentric character, and no human being had ever entered her apartment but herself until since her death, and from documents he had found, there was no doubt she had been highly connected. Among them were receipted bills, made out in the deceased's name, to the amount of £23,000. One bill was for post-horses,

at a guinea per day; another, £100, for garden-seeds; but the most important were legal documents, showing that the deceased had been the defendant in a Chancery suit, and that by an adverse decision of the court she had been entirely deprived of very large estates in Northamptonshire. Another bill showed she had paid four guineas and a half for a white silk bonnet. Deceased was a remarkably fine and high-spirited woman, and, although she appeared in the deepest poverty, she would never ask a favour. He believed deceased was a recipient of some annuity which she obtained from the Strand somewhere, but he could not tell where. It must, however, be very small. She always paid her rent punctually, and a quarter was due on the 27th instant. Deceased left her home on Sunday night about ten o'clock. On entering her apartment since death a frightful scene of misery presented itself, the whole of the furniture consisting of a broken table and chair, and a mat which served as a bed. There was no property, or particle of food, clothing, or firing in the place.—Sadler, the summoning officer, in answer to the coroner, said she had never applied for parish relief. There was neither money, food, or any other property found on her person.—Mr. Cook produced a letter he had found on the floor of deceased's room on entering, and the coroner and jury desired that it should be read, as its publicity might be the means of ascertaining deceased's friends. The name of the gentleman to whom it was addressed did not appear. It was as follows:—"Sir, —I am extremely sorry to be under the painful necessity of making application to you, but my health has been such for the last year that it has rendered me almost unable to assist myself, and consequently caused me to expend all my little income Mrs. Pearoth had the goodness to bequeath me. I have therefore thrown myself upon your kind benevolence, and ask that aid and relief as I am now suffering from the want of. I am still under the doctor's hands, who assures me that I shall recover if I eat meat twice a day, but which I have not the means of doing, nor the power of requiting him for his kind attention, and all combines to retard the progress of my health and strength. They have put it to me to know if I had not some one to apply to under such a painful situation. If you will have the kindness to enable me to get through my present embarrassment, I promise not to trouble you again, and hope that my situation will meet with that kind consideration for which I shall be truly grateful, and remain ever your obedient, humble servant, LYDIA ANN DOWNES. P.S. The smallest amount will be acceptable; and if you assist me, perhaps you will be so kind as to send half a note, and the other when the receipt of the first is acknowledged. Address Mrs. Downes, 20, Johnson-street, Clarendon-square, Somers-town." After some further evidence, the coroner dwelt upon the melancholy nature of the case, and remarked, that the strong presumption was that she had died of exhaustion, from the want of the common necessities of life; but, in the absence of direct proof, it would be as well that the jury should not express themselves positively on that point.—The jury ultimately returned a verdict, "That deceased died from natural causes, but whether from exhaustion produced by the want of the common necessities of life there was not sufficient evidence to show."

The births for the week ending the 17th instant amounted to 1338, of which 694 were males, and 644 females, being 151 less than last week. The deaths have only amounted to 981 (493 male and 488 female), being 70 less than last week, and 67 more than the weekly average for the last five springs.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN TOWN FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Her Majesty's Theatre; the Royal Italian Opera, Tuesdays and Saturdays (extra night on Thursdays); the other theatres as usual.

Monday—Philharmonic Society, Hanover-square Rooms.

Tuesday—Musical Union, half-past three; Amateur Performance, St. James's Theatre, for the benefit of the Irish and Scotch.

Wednesday—Sacred Harmonic Society; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Exeter-hall.

DAILY.

Royal Polytechnic Institution, ten till five and seven till ten, except on Saturday evenings.—Burford's Panorama, Leicester-square, ten till dusk.—Colosseum, music from three until five, and from seven until half-past ten.—Diorama, from ten until six.—The Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.—Brunetti's Model of Ancient Jerusalem, 213, Piccadilly, from eleven until five, and from seven until nine.—The Female American Serenaders, St. James's Assembly Rooms, morning and evening.—Madame Tussaud and Sons' Exhibition, Baker-street, from eleven until dusk, and from seven until ten.—The New Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall.—The Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall East.

The state apartments in Windsor Castle continue to be open gratuitously to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, printsellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; Mr. Moon, printseller, No. 20, Threadneedle street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., printsellers, No. 96, Strand. They are available for one week from the day they are issued. The hours of admission to the state apartments are between eleven and four.

MYSIE BROWN.

A TALE OF THE FAMINE IN CONNEMARA.

By the Author of "The Lament for Erin."

CLEAR, joyous, and full of invigorating health, as the spirit rose elastic in the exciting freshness of a bright frosty morning,—one felt but half the severity of the wintry atmosphere which enclosed in its chilling embrace one of the loveliest scenes of the western coast of Ireland. The sun shone bright, the blue dome of heaven assumed a deeper hue; whilst lake and mountain, the vale and wooded dell, though no longer arrayed in the attractive leafy greenness of a summer's day, uttered, as it were, a mingled song of power and beauty.

The heart, at times, would fain believe, in an abstract contemplation of so much loveliness, that all is happiness below that radiant sky, whose lustrous depth puts to shame the imitative bloom, the brilliant colour, of the boasted Tyrian dye. Alas! the coat of many colours in which poor humanity is folded soon loses its original brightness, and acquires the sable shade of wretchedness and mourning. The joy that gives wings to the early hours of life, that brightens at midday, and seems to grow complete as man proceeds towards the evening of his days, is destroyed in a moment by an unseen hand, which follows him continually to lift up or to strike down; and too often the blow descends when least expected, and

when—unconscious victim of circumstance—he is least prepared to defend himself against the attack of an unseen foe, whose power, more than human, is fatal to every hope, and who, at last, only stills the mournful echo of despairing grief within the sheltering grave. Who may arrest the desolating step of famine as it stretches its remorseless path over the devoted land? Who may check the impetuosity of coming fate, as, rising in the majestic might of the ruthless storm, the bolt of death is hurled, or the eager wave closes over the gurgling and suffocating sigh of the drowning man? or, in the commoner casualties of existence, who may, at all times, be provided against the sudden emergencies and reverses of ever-changing fortune? Thus, as in the following short narrative of the unknown and humble life of a poor Irish family, depicted in the accompanying illustration as sunk into the last stage of human destitution, it will hardly be expected that the untutored mind of a poor peasant could successfully contend with those unexpected circumstances which have recently covered the green fields and hills of Ireland with distress, and laid many a bright hope of her brave hearts in the shroud of premature death.

Mike Connor and Mysie Brown were, at a very early age, and about the same time, taken into the service of an Irish nobleman. Mike's master was what, even in America, would be thought a large landed proprietor, but, withal, rather poor than otherwise for his station. He was the undisputed proprietor of upwards of two hundred thousand

good-looking girl, was appointed the maid or personal attendant on the young ladies; and in time a sincere affection and regard, without the least disturbance of the relative duties of their position, was mutually incited. Mysie had a pretty face, and was graceful, and of a confiding, loving disposition. Mike was all fun and music, warm-hearted, generous, bold, and industrious. They had been playmates from children, had quarrelled, pouted, cried, kissed, and become sworn friends again; and thus things went on until Mike proceeded with his master on his journey in search of health;—still Mike never forgot his dear girl, and amongst the western hills of loved Erin; and when he returned to the castle, full of love, delight, hope, and his darling lassie, without any ceremonious affectation of indifference, introductory question or answer, or reservation of any kind, he rushed into the arms of Mysie, at once declared the love which was as palpable as day to every eye, at the same time received a corresponding assurance of mutual affection; and before long, with the consent of every one, and to the full and unqualified happiness of themselves, their hands were joined for life in the bonds of connubial bliss.

On the death of their revered master and benefactor, which took place within a few months, they became tenants of a small patch of land, with a convenient Irish cabin on it. Mike was happy and hearty, industrious and sober; Mysie contented, clean, frugal, and loving. Fortune smiled in a small way on all they put their hands to; their children grew up healthy and good looking, and were an honour to their happy parents; their "potato-garden" was always fruitful, their turfy collected and stacked in good order; their cattle (no great stock) thrived better than their neighbours'; and a little hoard in the local savings' bank formed, as it were, the nucleus of a small retiring pension for the decline of life;—but fate, too often fickle in its smiles, ordained that happiness should not exist long; the cow, the principal stock of their limited *ménage*, fell ill and died; and Mike, having caught cold in cutting turf, was soon afterwards seized with rheumatic fever, the fruitful potato failed; the hoard, little by little, undrained away: and at last misery, the quaint, unsatisfied fiend who feeds on domestic woe, took undisputed possession of the once happy dwelling of poor Mike Connor! As day waned after day, the honoured, though trifling, remnants of better times were parted with to buy bread for themselves and the little ones. By degrees their miserable mansion was stripped of every thing; the hopeful spirit which had sustained the heart so long died away, and, stretched on his rude bed, the hapless, the merry, the loving and faithful, Mike, helpless, smitten, wretched, hungry, faint, and fevered with disease, lay subdued, and apparently in the last struggling efforts of expiring nature; his wife, his children, lingered sobbing around him; whilst every now and then the upturned look of beseeching, humble supplication would seek for mercy, through the transparent mirror of an imploring tear, beyond that sad and too visible scene of woe; nor let us hope hath ever such prayer of friendless destitution returned without reply. Glad are we to record that in this case the appeal was not in vain. Mysie was not forgotten. Those whom she had served in her young days remembered their former servant, and came, just as the failing embers of life and energy waxed dull and cold, to serve and to relieve. The portals of life were thrown open, joy again glistened in the eyes of the afflicted family, the dying husband by continued care and attention was raised from the miserable couch of death, and the lone house of mourning echoed with the song of praise and rejoicing. Many, many an one besides may attribute to the good and heavenly offices of woman, in her natural mission upon earth, of love and charity, the salvation of life, and what is dearer than life itself to a wife and mother—in the late dire visitation which has fallen on the sister isle.

True charity is of no conventional persuasions; its pulse is affected only by the misfortunes and calamities of others; it forgets the failings whilst it remembers the claims of humanity; it is the pure oil which anoints the aching head of suffering affliction; it softens the rigour of the hard pallet, where poverty and sickness lie down to die; it relieves, without regard to rank, the heavy burden that oppresses the fainting soul; it is the gentle whisper that breathes into the ear of guilty and wretched mortality a promise of happier days in "another and a better world;" it is the immediate link, invisible though felt, that unites the fallen creature with the Creator, and in its practice the heart expands beyond its frail and failing tenement of clay, and approaches unto heaven; it is a part of that continual benevolence descending from above like manna on a famishing land; it toils without reward, and looks not for guerdon in this world; but it is the glorious privilege of a good heart to acknowledge the beneficent acts of a



LADIES RELIEVING AN IRISH FAMILY.

acres, principally consisting of mountain, bog, and water, more interesting to tourists by far than to agriculturists. He was the lord also of an ancestral residence, dignified with the imposing *sobriquet* of castle, but which, in spite of continued additions and improvements, suggestive of the different tastes and characters of a long line of successive owners, approached very little way to our notions of an ancient baronial keep. Was it plentifully flanked with imposing towers and bastions, in the damp security of a flooded moat, and the ever-memorable drawbridge or porticulis, enlivened with loopholes for the practice of archery on the rude attacks of too credulous foes, and the martial and well-ordered array of soldiers and grave sentinels for ever keeping a stealthy look out on the surrounding country? No! the castle that we speak of possessed none of these warlike characteristics, but was in every sense a most inoffensive dwelling. Its noble proprietor would sometimes, in boasting of his long and brilliant descent to those most curious in old family reminiscences, energetically point to a dilapidated ruin which towered in the distance, prominent for miles round, where his predatory and courageous forefathers held their wild court, and kept an unruly district in thrall, exacting toll from many a neighbouring chieftain; who, in their turn, committed no little ravage, and enjoyed no small renown for deeds of personal prowess and reckless daring. Here, however, such examples and circumstances of warrior times were altogether lost, excepting when they revived

amongst the records of traditionary stories, and peace was only now and then disturbed in the occasional excited hours of bacchant jollity and valour, which, as those well know who know the disposition of the sons of Erin, was almost ever more in jest than earnest.

Mike, as he got towards man's estate, became a great favourite with his master; his lively wit, unornamented talent, inexpressible good humour, and untaught skill in playing the flute and violin, together with his excellence in horsemanship, recommended him to notice. He was installed into more immediate attendance on the person of the "Governor." Mike acted in every capacity, from the valet to the errand-boy; he made himself truly "generally useful" to his employer; "all things by turns and nothing long." He was his lordship's factotum. In the morning Mike lingered about the dressing-room; in riding or driving Mike was never absent; at dinner he stood behind his lordship's chair; and at night, if no company was at the castle, would steal in unobserved with slippers and a comfortable evening wrapper. When his lordship fell ill they travelled on the Continent together; they were never apart; the master without Mike was as helpless as Mike without his master; and the day of separation arrived only when Time called upon Mike's honoured chief, shortly after his return to his native land and his ancestral hall, to render his great and last account to Him, the Lord of all.

Mysie, in the interim, as she grew a comely,

generous hand, and to repay, if only with praise, those who give scope to the happy impulse of a noble and liberal soul.

Of Mike and his family it is now needless to say more than that the seasonable relief of his benefactors saved him and his in the hour of extremity; and he lives happy in the embrace of his loved Mysie, to renew, if health and strength be continued to him, the humble fortunes of his ambitious life.

London, April 21, 1847.

PROVINCIAL.

The *Kelso Chronicle* says:—"During the past and beginning of the present week a rather singular circumstance occurred at Coldingham Shore, in the appearance of a large shoal of fish, very rare in this locality, of the mullet species. An unusual number of fish were observed swimming about for several days, going and returning with the tide, but no particular notice was taken of them until Monday last, when they set in very thick, literally crowding the harbour. The entrance was then secured by nets, and a large quantity of the fish caught, and conveyed fresh to Edinburgh market. They have not since been seen, and it is believed have not appeared on any part of the coast. The case is not altogether without a precedent in this quarter, a somewhat similar occurrence having taken place about ten years ago, a little farther to the west."

During the past week considerable excitement has prevailed throughout Warminster by the following mysterious discovery. It appeared that on Monday last some persons, as they were passing along the bank of a millpond which runs through the meadow near the church, perceived something in the water. Curiosity prompted them to see what it was, when, on turning it over, to their no small amazement they found that it was the body of an aged man, with a razor clenched in his hand, his throat most frightfully cut, and his clothes saturated with blood. They immediately got the body out of the water, but whilst they were so doing they were amazed at finding another party under the man. The latter was a youth about twenty years of age. After some trouble it was learned that the elder deceased was a man named Matthew King, a pensioner, about fifty years of age, and the younger party was his son. The coroner having been apprized of the circumstance, an inquest was held on the two bodies. The witnesses stated that the father for some time past had been slightly deranged; that, on the day the discovery was made, he and his son were both at work in the field. The jury, in the absence of further evidence, returned a verdict, "That the son was found drowned, but that the father destroyed his own life during a fit of temporary insanity."

On Sunday morning, about half-past six o'clock, the quiet inhabitants of Lower Norwood, Surrey, were thrown into a state of alarming consternation and excitement, in consequence of a most frightful murder, committed by a man named James Young, aged 21 years, who succeeded in taking the lives of his wife and a carving-knife. It appears that the man Young lived with his wife, aged 20, and an infant, aged only two months, at a small shop in the High-street, where they exhibited artificial flowers, &c., for sale. The murderer Young was of weak intellect, and it appeared that for some time past he had been under the care of his friends at Hackney, owing to his mind being somewhat impaired. On Saturday afternoon he returned in the care of a relative, who had great trouble with him on the way to Norwood in the omnibus. The whole of Saturday night Mrs. Young sat up at work, for the purpose of completing a small order, and the general supposition is that Young laid down on the bed with part of his clothes on, and at the time of the murder his wife, worn out with labour, went to sleep by the side of him, when he committed the dreadful deed. The relations of the murdered woman are very respectable, and, it was stated, reside in Brunswick-square. She herself bore a most exemplary character. On Tuesday, at three o'clock, Mr. W. Carter, coroner for Surrey, and a jury of highly respectable inhabitants of the parish of Norwood, assembled at the Horns Tavern, Lower Norwood, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the horrible tragedy. After receiving the evidence of several witnesses, and also a declaration of the father of the suicide, that his son was of weak and insane mind, the jury returned a verdict, that "the deceased, Sarah Young and Sarah Jane Young, were wilfully murdered by the deceased, James Young; and that the deceased, James Young, destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

The uncertainty and mystery originally attached to the cases of poisoning at Tibbenham seem to be disappearing, and the real facts gradually, though slowly, unfolding themselves; and there is some probability that the whole truth may yet be discovered. Though the cause of death seemed at first uncertain, the chemical tests applied by Mr. Firth left no doubt of that being poison; but at the adjourned inquest, although the strong probability was that this had been feloniously administered, there might be some doubt remaining, considering the quantity of poison that was proved to be about the house for the purpose of destroying the mice, whether some of this might not accidentally have got mixed with the water in the pail or the tea-kettle, and so have undesignedly caused the deplorable consequences which followed. Subse-

quent discoveries, however, have set this at rest, and it is now placed beyond a doubt that this poison has been given by design. The jury reassembled on Thursday last to inquire by themselves into the new facts the case presented, but they examined no witnesses, nor was the court opened. It is not considered prudent at present to say who has fallen under suspicion; but it may be said, that other poison has been found mixed up and secreted in a bottle and buried two feet beneath the surface of the soil in a garden. Every exertion is being made to discover the perpetrator of these appalling murders, and, it is said, with some probability of success, but no one is apprehended.

The wretched convict, Catherine Foster, condemned to death at the late Suffolk Assizes, expiated her dreadful offence on Saturday morning on the scaffold adjacent to the county gaol, Bury St. Edmund's. The crowd assembled to witness the execution was very great; at nine o'clock the number of persons could not have been less than 10,000. A few minutes before nine o'clock the High Sheriff and Under Sheriff, having arrived, proceeded with the other authorities to the cell in which she was confined, when she walked with a firm step and unsupported to the drop, where she stood unmoved. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the signal was given and the drop fell. The body, after hanging the usual period, was cut down and interred within the walls of the prison. The following is a copy of her confession:—

"Bury Gaol, April 12, 1847.

"To the Governor,—First of all I must confess that I am guilty, and very guilty, of this awful crime, and well I deserve the death that I am condemned to die; and as I am soon to stand before my Heavenly Judge I wish to speak the truth. I am sorry to say I bought the poison at the shop of Mr. H. Ely, chemist, Sudbury, three days before I mixed it in the dumpling which I gave to my husband. It was served to me by a young man in the shop. Mr. Ely was not present; had he been present he would have known me, as I had been frequently at his shop on errands for my mistress when I was at service. The act was entirely my own, no person persuaded me to it, and my mother had no knowledge or suspicion of it. I had no cause for complaint against my husband. He was always good and kind to me; but I never had any affection for him, and wished to go back to service. I do not wish to live, for I never could be happy in this world, and I hope, through the merits and blood of my Saviour, and a sincere repentance of this and all my sins, to obtain forgiveness of God, and to be received into heaven. I die at peace with all, having no complaint to make of any witness that appeared against me on my trial, and full of remorse for the crime which brings me to this premature death. I wish to express my grateful thanks to the Rev. W. West, the chaplain of the gaol; the Rev. Mr. Ottley, my parish minister; and the Rev. Mr. Eyre, for their great attention to my eternal interest, and for the spiritual hope and consolation I have received from their instructions and admonitions. I should wish Mr. Eyre to attend me in my last moments, and earnestly request that he will do so. (Signed) "CATHERINE FOSTER.

"Witnessed by—J. McIntyre, Governor.
Thomas West."

A short time ago the sightseers of Woburn were highly gratified by the arrival of two African travellers, in a carriage, with their attendants, at the Bedford Arms Hotel; they fared sumptuously, and every attention was paid to their comfort by the host and hostess, and a crowd assembled to witness their departure, all vying with each other in their admiration of the female traveller, little dreaming what dangerous characters they had been paying court to. The party proceeded on to Markyate-street, where they all arrived towards the close of the day, and their attendants quickly made known to one Donaldson there, the host of the Swan, that they intended to patronize his house. To use the words of the landlord, "The two audacious burglars who lodged at our place" were no other than the male and female elephants who were engaged to star it at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. No sooner had all retired to rest than the little gentleman and his more bulky female companion set to work with a determination to promenade Markyate-street during the still night. After removing the gates of the coachhouse, they made for the larder, the strong wirework and windows of which they tore out, and swallowed everything to their taste, breaking all the crockery and wooden ware. Their next move was to get free of the yard, the gates of which were unusually strong and well secured. After drawing the staples, and removing bolts and bars, they found some impediment in a secret fastening, so they at once lifted the gates off the hinges and placed them against the wall. On getting into the street their first visit was to Mrs. Birdsey's, grocer and corndealer, where they destroyed the small gates placed in the larger ones, but were unable to make an entrance through them, or to find the real fastening of the higher ones; they then went on to the shop of Mr. Briden, butcher, whose door they quickly forced open, overturning his beef, and seizing a sheep. Leaving all here in confusion, they passed on to Mr. Gutteridge's farm, at the end of the town, where they entered a field of turnips, and made themselves quite at home; and, after taking their fill, laid down to rest. No alarm or discovery was made until some labourers came by to their work. One poor fellow, who had heard something about a mountain being made out of a molehill, first gave the alarm; another, who might the night before have been made a member of some mystic order and fancied he saw a spirit from the Hartz Mountains,

followed, and mops and brushes were seen peeping out of the different doorways, for such daring brigands carrying such immense trunks might bag half Markyate-street. They were, however, at last secured and punished by their keepers.

An instance of courageous intrepidity, by which the life of a fellow-creature was saved, was displayed on Friday last by Mr. William Poole, second mate of the steam-ship *Phoenix*. It appears that Mr. Thomas Benyon, of Spilman-street, Carmarthen, was a passenger on board the *Phoenix* from Bristol, and upon the arrival of the vessel at Tenby he accidentally fell overboard into the sea between the steamer and the pier. Quick as thought Poole leaped in after him, but did not succeed in reaching him until he was in imminent danger, having sunk three times, and being completely exhausted. Poole managed to seize him by his collar, and then held on to a chain cable until a boat was sent to his assistance, when both were relieved from their perilous situation. This is the ninth individual Poole has rescued from a watery grave.

The completion of the extensive improvements of Windsor Castle, projected by his late Majesty King George IV., and his favourite architect, Sir Jeffery Wyattville, were commenced on Tuesday last, by the demolition of the old houses erected in the reign of James I. for the accommodation of five additional poor knights; but which houses, though they have long since fallen to decay, have been suffered to remain, blocking up all prospect from the Castle, and hiding a great part of the Castle and the whole of the Chapel of St. George from the surrounding country. At the special suggestion of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, these ruinous places have been sold by auction, and are now in a course of removal, the purchasers having contracted with the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests to have them cleared away by the 4th of May next. The space they have occupied will then be converted into a public terrace walk, intended eventually to be continued all along the western front of the Castle wall, until it joins the celebrated North Terrace erected by Queen Elizabeth, and so universally admired by all persons of taste. The next obstruction to the carrying out of this grand improvement is the mass of miserable huts originally constructed in the reign of Edward III., apparently of mere lath and plaster, patched with old packing-cases, and which have been so long suffered to block up and disgrace the great western entrance of St. George's Chapel, under the designation of the Horse-shoe Cloisters; and as these hovels are now in a state of miserable decay, and cannot much longer serve for the dwellings of human beings, it is expected that the Dean and Chapter will consent to their almost immediate removal in furtherance of her Majesty's wish, and in order that the much-desired improvement of the Castle and Chapel may not be wilfully impeded.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of Westmeath very properly called the attention of her Majesty's Government to the unskilful and unnecessarily painful manner in which that unfortunate culprit, Catharine Foster, was hung at Bury St. Edmund's for poisoning her husband. His lordship said it appeared by the accounts which had appeared in the newspapers that 10,000 persons were present at the execution, which was conducted in such a manner as that the sufferings of the unfortunate creature were prolonged for a very considerable space of time, and the assembly was so struck and horrified thereby that they called out "Shame, shame—murder, murder!" Now, he was one of those who contended that punishment by death ought not to be erased from the statute-book; but he did not think that there was a being in England who would say that the extreme sentence of the law should be carried out in such a manner as to inflict more than the necessary amount of punishment upon those who had forfeited their lives in consequence of their crimes.

The prizes at Harrow for the best English prize poem and English essay, founded by the present head master, Dr. Vaughan, have been adjudged to H. Oxenham, eldest son of the second master; and to T. D. Platt, son of Baron Platt. The annual gold medal given by Sir R. Peel for the best Latin prose essay has been awarded to H. E. Hutton.

On Wednesday morning a serious and fatal accident, by which a little girl nine years of age lost her life, and another child was so seriously injured that its life is despaired of, occurred at Berkeley-place, Clifton, owing to the carelessness of some persons in blasting a rock in the neighbourhood of that crowded locality. The explosion was a most violent one, from which circumstance it is thought that too large a quantity of powder was used. Several very heavy pieces unfortunately fell into a court where a number of children were at play, one of which struck a little girl named Casey upon the head, actually driving the skull in upon the brain, from the effects of which she almost immediately died. Another wounded a little boy so seriously that his life is despaired of; and other pieces more or less injured some of the other children at play in the court.

Dr. Fiddes, of Belhelvie, died on Friday night, from the effects of a puncture on one of his fingers, received while making a *post-mortem* examination on the body of one of his patients. The deadly virus began to show its effects soon, and, although all was done that medical knowledge could accomplish, it spread through the system, till the fearful tortures to which it gave rise were ended in death. Dr. Fiddes was highly esteemed where he was known, and will be much missed, not only on account of his professional ability, but for his general benevolence and gentlemanly disposition.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

THE PARIS AND

from the bottom of the skirt to the throat. The sleeves slightly full, and gathered in narrow bands of crape and bugles at the wrists. Small collar of crape and bugles, and neck-tye of black satin ribbon. Cap of black blonde, trimmed with black satin ribbon. Black silk lace gloves.

Fig. 4. Pelerine of worked net, drawn to a point in the front and at the back of the waist, trimmed with two rows of lace, falling the full depth on the shoulders, and narrowing to a point before and



Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Dress of Foulard; a sprigged pattern on a straw-coloured ground. The corsage plain, and very little pointed, so as to admit of a ceinture and waist-buckle. The former does not extend round the back, but is cut and fastened on each side of the corsage under the arms. Tight sleeves, quite plain, and laced cuffs turned back. Fichu pelerine of plain net, fitting closely to the corsage, trimmed with lace, and fastened by a brooch at the throat. Hair in torsades at the back of the head, and in *bandeaux crepés* on the forehead.

Fig. 2. Dress of chequered silk, shaded green and rose colour. Corsage and sleeves quite plain. A round pelerine, trimmed either with gimp or fringe. Small worked muslin collar. The front hair arranged in *bandeaux crepés*, and the torsades at the back of the head encircled by a puffing of rose-coloured satin ribbon, fastened by a bow and flowing ends.

Fig. 3. Mourning Dress.—Robe of very rich black satin, the corsage high and quite plain. A hem of black crape at the bottom of the dress, and a row of jet buttons up the front, extending



Fig. 3.

behind. Two rows of lace round the throat, and a bow of plain ribbon in front.

Fig. 5. Pelerine of sprigged net, differing little in form from that just described, except that it is shaped instead of being drawn in points at the back and front. It is trimmed with a row of scalloped lace, and with two *fronçés* of net, within which are drawn rows of coloured ribbon. No collar; but the top of the pelerine, which is sloped in a point in front of the bosom, is finished by a *fronçé* with a ribbon under it.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 6. Child's Costume.—Dress of cambric muslin, buttoned up the front, and trimmed with two *revers* of needlework, presenting the effect of an open tunic over a round dress. The *revers* which are carried along the corsage in front and over the shoulders, form a pelerine at the back. Short sleeves, trimmed with needlework. White cambric trousers, extending below the dress just sufficiently to show the bordering of needlework. Boots of grey cashmere, with black leather fronts. Drawn bonnet of pink gros-de-naples, trimmed with ribbon of the same colour.

Fig. 7. Costume for a Young Lady from Twelve to Fourteen Years of Age.—Dress of dark-coloured shaded silk, buttoned up the front, and *caraco* of cashmere. A small colerette, and a neck-tye of plaided ribbon. White silk bonnet and feather.

Fig. 8. Walking Dress.—Robe of drab-coloured satin, the skirt very full and without trimming. Mantle of taffety *glacé*, blue and white, trimmed with a deep flounce edged and headed with gimp. At the back of the mantle a pelerine, also trimmed with a deep



Fig. 5.

LONDON FASHIONS.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Morning and walking dresses are frequently made with pelerines to turn over, in the manner called by the French *revers*. They form a point in front of the waist, and from thence are continued, gradually widening, to the bottom of the skirt. These *revers* may be composed of velvet, or they may be of the same material as the dress. In the latter case they are usually ornamented with *pa.sementerie*, lace, braid, &c. The sleeves are sufficiently wide at the wrist to display the white under-sleeves. For morning *negligé* the sleeves are sometimes made demi-wide, and drawn in at the wrists.



Fig. 6.

flounce, which falls over the arms, and thereby supersedes the small sleeves usually fixed into the arm-holes of cloaks. The dress is high to the throat, which is encircled by a small collar of worked muslin, fastened by a brooch. Bonnet of rice straw, with two white ostrich feathers tipped with pink, and bows of pink ribbon under the brim. Cuffs of worked muslin falling over the hands. Pocket-handkerchief of thick cambric, with a worked border and corners.

Fig. 9. Young Lady's Bonnet of slate-coloured chip or straw, lined with pink silk, and trimmed with either grey or pink ribbon.

Fig. 10. Hat for a Little Boy.—The hat is of slate-coloured straw, the crown round, and the brim, which is very broad, turns up slightly all round. The trimming may be composed of ribbon of any colour forming a good contrast with the hat.

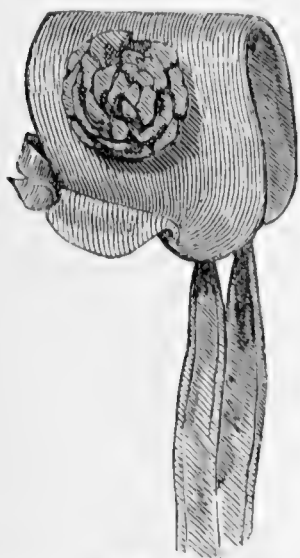


Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.

For dresses of light, especially transparent, materials, such as barege, organdi, &c., flounces are much in favour. Their number should be either three or five, and gradually narrowing from the lower one upwards. In chequered or plaided patterns the flounces are invariably made bias. It may be observed that all the dresses of the present season are made either with flounces or trimmings up the sides or front.



Fig. 7.

The corsage for demi-toilette is still made high and plain. Waist-buckles have in some few instances made their reappearance. With a buckle a waist-ribbon must of course be worn; and, to avoid the effect of shortening the waist behind, the ribbon is cut and fastened on each side of the corsage, which, for a buckle, must be very slightly pointed in front. The skirts of dresses still continue exceedingly long and full.

For out-door dresses shaded silks are very generally worn. Among the most favourite blended tints may be mentioned dark blue and red, green and rose, and black and violet. The various shades of slate and drab colours, combined with those of blue or pomona green, have a very pretty effect.

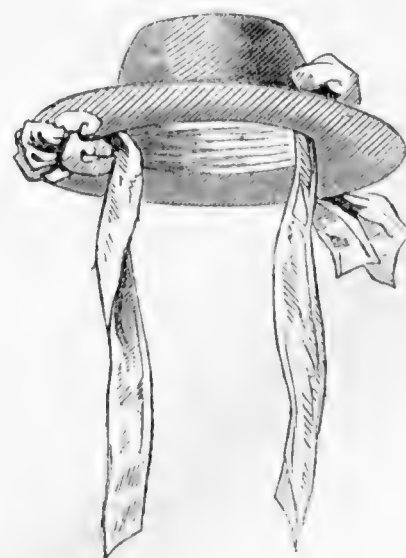


Fig. 10.

WINE AND WALNUTS.



IN the reign of Elizabeth, when the ladies of the court, instead of tea and bread and butter, took for their breakfast good roast beef, washed down by stout brown beverage, and then spent a whole day on horseback, coursing was so popular a recreation, that her Majesty ordered the Duke of Norfolk to draw up a code of laws for its regulation, which even now is held in great respect by sportsmen.

An incendiary publication, the origin of which is not known, is circulated at this moment in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The author or authors excite the people to revolt and assassination, and even fix the day on which the revolution they foment will take place. Their programme may be stated in a few words:—The annihilation of the nobility, the expulsion of all the Jews from Germany, the massacre of all kings, princes, and dukes, the assassination of all persons in office, and the establishment of a republic on the model of the United States. This appeal to the most atrocious revolutionary passions fixes the places where such as are able to bear arms and the members of secret societies are to meet, armed with a gun, a sabre, or a scythe. The persons signing it call themselves "Friends of the Country."

At the Masonic procession on Friday week Mr. Robertson, of the New Club, grand director of ceremonies, wore a jewel of great value and beauty. Its history is curious. The grandfather of its present possessor, a Newhaven fisherman, was dredging for oysters in the Firth of Forth, something more than a hundred years ago, and upon hauling the dredge found a pocket-book, containing, among other articles, a masonic medal, composed of gold inlaid with enamel, and representing the various hieroglyphic symbols of the craft. It remains an heirloom in the family of the descendants of the finder to the present day.—*Edinburgh Post and Record.*

There once lived in the city of Boston a certain Mr. Jones. This same Mr. Jones was an eccentric man—very much so; and, among his many other peculiarities, was that of failing in business once in every two years. Mr. Jones always paid his creditors fifty per cent.—neither more nor less. A very dignified and pompous man was Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones failed again—made an assignment of his effects as usual—and was very much surprised when his assignee said to him, "Mr. Jones, we shall declare a dividend of forty per cent." "Sir!" said Mr. Jones, in a dignified manner, "you must make it fifty; I always pay fifty cents on a dollar, sir." "It can't be done!" said the assignee. "It shall be done!" said Mr. Jones, elevating his right hand. "We have not enough of property in our hands to do it," said the assignee. "Sir," said Mr. Jones, "declare fifty per cent.; I always pay fifty per cent. And, sir, if you have not sufficient property in your hands to pay fifty per cent., I, sir, will pay the balance out of my own pocket!"

A little incident took place on the Custom-house quay on Tuesday, which in these dull work-a-day times deserves to be noticed. A strapping young country girl, along with her sweetheart, embarked on board one of the emigrant ships then lying at the quay, with the intention of sailing for America, and there being married. The fair emigrant was possessed, moreover, of a dot of £200, which she discreetly placed in the hands of the captain of the vessel, and had hardly done so when her companion and intended applied to her for a portion of it. This she refused; whereupon he coolly bid her good morning, and disembarked. The deserted damsel, however, advanced to the gunwale, there harangued a large mob, who speedily collected to hear her, and ended, not by throwing herself into the river, but by assuring the crowd that, if any young fellow who heard her was willing to take the place of the faithless swain, she was quite ready to accept his services upon the same terms. A handsome young mason, who happened to be among the standers-by, immediately offered himself, and was accepted on the spot. The captain very properly sent to make inquiries about him, and found that he was, as he represented himself, a single man; and the parties to this extempore match sailed with that very tide for the shores of America.—*Dublin Herald.*

A few days ago a person went into the shop of Mr. Burt, Newcastle-street, Strand, and offered some books for sale, which were purchased. On opening one of them, for which 3s. had been given, it was found that there was some handwriting, to which the signature of Washington was attached. On making a further examination, a document was

discovered relating to a treaty that had been entered into between France and America, with the signatures of Washington and of the diplomatic persons on the part of France engaged in the affair; and there was also a letter written by that eminent general, which referred to a battle that had taken place between the American and British forces. The manuscripts have been seen by judges acquainted with the handwriting of Washington, and it is stated that they were presented to the American Minister, who offered £20 for the various documents, which sum was refused.

The shipping intelligence of the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday notices the arrival in that port, within three days, of nineteen vessels from New York, Baltimore, the Azores, Glasgow, Marseilles, Alexandria, and other ports, of which sixteen were laden with provisions. During the same period thirty-three vessels left that port, all with passengers for America.

A series of strong shocks of earthquake were felt one day at the end of March at Bergen, in Norway. They lasted altogether about twenty minutes, and were accompanied by prolonged and deadened noise. At the same time the aurora borealis shone with extraordinary brilliancy. The waters of the river of Alven were so agitated as to capsize three steamers. On the evening of the earthquake the thermometer marked two degrees of Réaumur above zero (36½ of Fahrenheit), and the evening before it was 10½ degrees above zero (55½ of Fahrenheit), a degree of heat extraordinary in that northern region, even in the hottest summer. Numerous and strong shocks of earthquake have also been felt in Eastern and Western Gothia, especially in the districts of Wadstena, Ansta, Almby, Eskan, and in the town of Oerebro.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

Paris, April 20.

Last week Mlle. Rachel appeared at the Théâtre Français, in Racine's tragedy of "Athalie." In order to look the character of the Judæan queen, the young actress has to present herself in the guise of masquerade—her countenance covered with artificial wrinkles, her spare form muffled up so as to simulate the amplitude of maturity, and her raven hair concealed beneath the whitened locks of extreme age. Mlle. Rachel appeared ill at ease in the character; and it was not until near the close of the tragedy that the public recognised their gifted favourite.

The company of the Théâtre Français, a few evenings ago, had the honour of performing the tragedy at the Tuileries, Mlle. Rachel, of course, sustaining the character of *Athalie*. The Spanish company has also acted at the Tuileries. Their performance consisted of a comedy interspersed with dancing.

Great changes and improvements are taking place in Paris. In some of the most populous quarters of the capital nothing is going on but pulling down old houses and building up new ones. Voltaire, who used to complain of the little attention devoted to the embellishment of Paris, might, probably, had he lived to witness the stupendous works now in progress, have complained of over-embellishment. Meanwhile, in clearing the way for projected improvements, the work of demolition is active. It is now determined that the Hôtel Carnavalet, the residence of Madame de Sevigné, is to be pulled down. That curious old building had already undergone considerable mutilations. The grand staircase was dilapidated, and the carving and gilding of the panels no longer existed. Now, however, the whole is doomed to destruction. The façade of the church of the old convent of the Celestins is to be taken down. It contains some curious ornaments and highly esteemed details of architecture. These are to be preserved and deposited in the Abbey of St. Denis, with the two figures representing Saint Louis and Marguerite of Provence, which formerly ornamented the entrance to the old church.

A grand ball was given last week by the British ambassador. The assemblage of company included all the rank and fashion of Paris. An unusual number of distinguished strangers, both English and foreign, were present; and there was a full attendance of the *corps diplomatique* and the Ministers, including M. Guizot, M. Duchâtel, M. Dumon, &c.

The high price of bread and the general dearth of provisions have necessarily tended to lower the amount vested in the Savings' Bank of Paris during the present year, but not to the extent that might have been supposed. The amount paid in during the months of January, February, and March was 9,836,401f., and the amount of reimbursements 12,813,683f. There were 104,925 depositors, of whom 8074 made deposits for the first time.

MODERN HEROINES.

I.

GRACE DARLING.

In the series of Biographical Sketches which we propose to illustrate under the above title we cannot select a fairer name and fame to begin with than GRACE DARLING; and, in order to render our materials as little liable to cavil as possible, we have selected and digested them from an unimpeachable source. We have also scrupulously avoided any defacement of this plain unvarnished tale, by admitting the fanciful imaginings of some who would fain place around the head of the simple-minded and heroic "Grace" a flimsy aureole of their own creation, in lieu of the immortal halo wherewith Virtue always crowns her true votaries:—

Grace Darling was born November 24, 1815, at Bamborough, on the Northumberland coast. During her girlish years, and till the time of her death, her residence in the Longstone lighthouse was constant, or only broken by occasional visits to the coast. She is described as having been at that time, as indeed during her whole life, remarkable for a retiring and somewhat reserved disposition. In person she was about the middle size, of fair complexion and a comely countenance, with nothing masculine in her appearance; but, on the contrary, gentle in aspect, and with an expression of the greatest mildness and benevolence.

She had reached her twenty-second year when the incident occurred by which her name has been rendered so famous.

The Forfarshire steamer, a vessel of about 300 tons burden, under the command of Mr. John Humble, formerly master of the Neptune, sailed from Hull, on her voyage to Dundee, on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1838, about half-past six o'clock, with a valuable cargo of bale goods and sheet-iron; and having on board about twenty-two cabin and nineteen steerage passengers, as nearly as could be ascertained, Captain Humble and his wife, ten seamen, four firemen, two engineers, two coal-trimmers, and two stewards; in all, sixty-three persons.

The Forfarshire was only two years old; but there can be no doubt that her boilers were in a culpable state of disrepair. Previous to leaving Hull, the boilers had been examined, and a small leak closed up; but when off Flamborough Head the leakage reappeared, and continued for about six hours; not, however, to much extent, as the pumps were able to keep the vessel dry. In the subsequent examinations, the engine-man, Allan Stewart, stated his opinion that he had frequently seen the boiler as bad as it was on this occasion. The fireman, Daniel Donovan, however, represented the leakage as considerable, so much so that two of the fires were extinguished; but they were relighted after the boilers had been partially repaired. The progress of the vessel was of course retarded, and three steam-vessels passed her before she had proceeded far. The unusual bustle on board the Forfarshire, in consequence of the state of the boilers, attracted the notice of several of the passengers, and Mrs. Dawson, a steerage passenger, who was one of the survivors, stated, that even before the vessel left Hull, so strong was her impression, from indications on board, that "all was not right," that if her husband, who is a glassman, had come down to the packet in time, she would have returned with him on shore.

In this inefficient state the vessel proceeded on her voyage, and passed through the "Fairway," between the Farne Islands and the land, about six o'clock on Thursday evening. She entered Bamborough Bay about eight o'clock the same evening, the sea running high, and the wind blowing strong from the north. From the motion of the vessel the leak increased to such a degree that the firemen could not keep the fires burning. Two men were then employed to pump water into the boilers, but it escaped through the leak as fast as they pumped it in. About ten o'clock she bore up off St. Abb's Head, the storm still raging with unabated fury. The engines soon after became entirely useless, and the engine-man reported that they would not work. There being great danger of drifting ashore, the sails were hoisted fore and aft, and the vessel got about, in order to get her before the wind, and keep her off the land. No attempt was made to anchor. The vessel soon became unmanageable, and the tide setting strong to the south, she proceeded in that direction. It rained heavily during the whole time, and the fog was so dense that it became impossible to tell the situation of the vessel. At length breakers were discovered close to leeward; and the Farne lights, which about the same period became visible, left no doubt as to the imminent peril of all on board. Captain Humble vainly attempted to avert the catastrophe by running the vessel between the islands and the mainland; she would not answer the helm, and was impelled to and fro by a furious sea. Between three and four o'clock she struck with her bows foremost on the



PORTRAIT OF GRACE DARLING.

rock, the ruggedness of which is such that at periods when it is dry it is scarcely possible for a person to stand erect upon it; and the edge which met the Forfarshire's timbers descends sheer down a hundred fathoms deep, or more.

At this juncture a part of the crew, intent only on self-preservation, lowered the larboard-quarter boat down, and left the ship. Amongst them was Mr. Ruthven Ritchie, of Hill of Ruthven, in Perthshire, who had been roused from bed, and had only time to put on his trousers, when, rushing upon deck, he saw and took advantage of this opportunity of escape by flinging himself into the boat. His uncle and aunt, attempting to follow his example, fell into the sea, and perished in his sight. The scene on board was of the most awful kind. Several females were uttering cries of anguish and despair, and amongst them stood the bewildered master, whose wife, clinging to him, frantically besought the protection which it was not in his power to give. Very soon after the first shock a powerful wave struck the vessel on the quarter, and, raising her off the rock, allowed her immediately after to fall violently down upon it, the sharp edge striking her about midships. She was by this fairly broken in two pieces; and the after part, containing the cabin, with many passengers, was instantly carried off through a tremendous current called the Pifa Gut, which is considered dangerous even in good weather, while the fore part remained on the rock. The captain and his wife seem to have been amongst those who perished in the hinder part of the vessel.

At the moment when the boat parted, about eight or nine of the passengers betook themselves to the windlass in the fore part of the vessel, which they conceived to be the safest place. Here also a few sailors took their station, although despairing of relief. In the fore-cabin, exposed to the intrusion of the waves, was Sarah Dawson, the wife of a weaver, with two children. When relief came, a life was found trembling in the bosom of this poor woman, but her two children lay stiffened corpses in her arms.

The sufferers, nine in number (five of the crew and four passengers), remained in their dreadful situation till daybreak, exposed to the buffeting of the waves amidst darkness, and fearful that every rising surge would sweep the fragment of wreck on which they stood into the deep. Such was their situation when, as day broke on the morning of the 7th, they were descried from the Longstone by the Darlings, at nearly a mile's distance. A mist hovered over the island; and though the wind had somewhat abated its violence, the sea, which even in the calmest weather is never at rest amongst the gorges between these iron pinnacles, still raged fearfully. At the lighthouse there were only Mr. and Mrs. Darling and their heroic daughter. The boisterous state of the sea is sufficiently at-

tested by the fact that, at a later period in the day, a reward of £5, offered by Mr. Smeddle, the steward of Bamborough Castle, could scarcely induce a party of fisherman to venture off from the mainland.

To have braved the perils of that terrible passage, then, would have done the highest honour to the well-tried nerves of even the stoutest of the male sex. But what shall be said of the errand of mercy being undertaken and accomplished mainly through the strength of a female heart and arm? Through the dim mist, with the aid of the glass, the figures of the sufferers were seen clinging to the wreck. But who could dare to tempt the raging abyss that intervened, in the hope of succouring them? Mr. Darling, it is said, shrank from the attempt—not so his daughter. At her solicitation the boat was launched, with the assistance of her mother, and father and daughter entered it, each taking an oar. It is worthy of being noticed, that Grace never had occasion to assist in the boat previous to the wreck of the Forfarshire, others of the family being always at hand.

The subsequent events of Grace Darling's life are soon told. The deed she had done may be said to have wafted her name over all Europe. Immediately on the circumstances being made known through the newspapers, that lonely lighthouse became the centre of attraction to curious and sympathising thousands, including many of the wealthy and the great, who, in most instances, testified by substantial tokens the feelings with which they regarded the young heroine. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland invited her and her father over to Alnwick Castle, and presented her with a gold watch, which she always afterwards wore when visitors came. The Humane Society sent her a most flattering vote of thanks: the president presented her with a handsome silver teapot; and she received almost innumerable testimonials, of greater or less value, from admiring strangers. A public subscription was raised with the view of rewarding her for her bravery and humanity, which is said to have amounted to about £700. Her name was echoed with applause amongst all ranks; portraits of her were eagerly sought for; and to such a pitch did enthusiasm reach, that a large nightly sum was offered her by the proprietors of one or more of the metropolitan theatres and other places of amusement, on condition that she would merely sit in a boat for a brief space during the performance of a piece whose chief attraction she was to be. All such offers were, however, promptly and steadily refused. It is, indeed, gratifying to state that, amidst all this tumult of applause, Grace Darling never for a moment forgot the modest dignity of conduct which became her sex and station. The flattering testimonials of all kinds which were showered upon her never produced in her mind any feeling but a sense of wonder and grateful pleasure. She continued, not-

withstanding the improvement of her circumstances, to reside at the Longstone lighthouse with her father and mother, finding, in her limited sphere of domestic duty on that seagirt isle, a more honourable and more rational enjoyment than could be found in the crowded haunts of the mainland: and thus affording, by her conduct, the best proof that the liberality of the public had not been unworthily bestowed.

It is a melancholy reflection, that one so deserving should have been struck down almost ere yet the plaudits excited by her noble deed had died away; that the grasp of death should have been fastened on her almost before enjoyment could have taught her to appreciate the estimate formed of her conduct. "Whom the gods love, die young," 'twas said of old; and unquestionably the fatality which often attends deserving youth (and of which her fate presents so striking an instance) originated the idea. Consumption was the disease to which she fell a victim. Having shown symptoms of delicate health, she was, towards the latter end of 1841, removed from the Longstone lighthouse, on the recommendation of her medical attendant, to Bamborough, where she remained for a short time under the care of Mr. Fender, surgeon. Finding herself no better, she desired to be removed to Wooler for change of air. Her wish was complied with, but she found no relief; and at the request of her father she met him at Alnwick, with a view to proceed to Newcastle for further medical advice. The Duchess of Northumberland, having heard of the arrival of the heroine of the Longstone at Alnwick, immediately procured for her a comfortable lodging in an airy part of the town, supplied her with everything requisite, and sent her own physician to give her the benefit of his medical advice. All, however, was of no avail. Her father anxiously desiring that she should return amongst her family, she was accordingly removed once more to her sister's house at Bamborough, where she arrived only ten days before her decease. On the day of her removal from Alnwick, the Duchess of Northumberland, without a single attendant, and attired in the most homely manner, repaired to Grace Darling's lodgings, for the purpose of taking her last farewell, which she did with the most unaffected kindness. For some time previous to her death she was perfectly aware that her latter end was approaching; but this gave her no uneasiness. She was never heard to utter a complaint during her illness, but exhibited the utmost Christian resignation throughout.



LONGSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

Shortly before her death she expressed a wish to see as many of her relations as the peculiar nature of their employments would admit of, and with surprising fortitude and self-command she delivered to each of them some token of remembrance. This done, she calmly awaited the approach of death; and finally, on the 20th of October, 1842, resigned her spirit without a murmur. The funeral took place at Bamborough on the following Monday, and was very numerously attended.

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—April.

25 S	3 Sund. aft. East.	Deut. 4; Acts 22	Deut. 5; 1 John 1
26 M	[St. Mark.	2 Sam. 22; — 23	2 Sam. 23; — 2
27 T	— 24; — 24	1 Kings 1; — 3	— 3
28 W	Venus sts. 10 21 a.	1 Kings 2; — 25	— 3; — 4
29 T	— 4; — 26	— 5; — 5	— 5
30 F	— 6; — 27	— 7; 2, 3 John	— 7
1 S	SS. Phil. & James	Ecclus. 7; Jo. a 1	Ecclus. 9; Jude

FULL MOON, 30th, 1 h. 26 m. aft.—SUN rises at 4 h. 36 m. and sets 7 h. 18 m.

Do not go upon that foolish plan which has been laid down by persons who pretend to know life, as a means of popularity—of giving dinners better than other people. Unless you are a very rich man, or a very great man, no folly is equal to that of thinking that you soften the hearts of your friends by soups à la bisque, and Vermuth wine at a guinea a bottle! They will go away, saying, "What right has that fellow to give a better dinner than we do? What horrid taste! what ridiculous presumption!"—*Bulwer.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

On Tuesday the theatre was crowded in every part to welcome two or three old favourites. The opera was the never-tiring "Sonnambula." Mario was the *Elvino*. This superb singer has returned to our land if possible improved in every way; his singing on Tuesday night was perfection throughout; were we to particularize one portion as having been given with greater triumph than another, we should be tempted to point out "Tutto e sciolto." The intense emotion, the gentle expression of a wounded spirit, then the wild bursts of over-wrought feelings, were all given magnificently. Persiani's *Amina* is too well known to need a repetition of praise now; yet still we might add that her execution of the finale was perhaps more beautifully given than even this charming *artiste* ever gave it before. Tamburini was the *Count*. As far as singing was concerned we can have no fault to find, but we did not admire his style of dress; in fact, style was exactly what it wanted.

PRINCESS'S.

The lady whose successful *début* we have to record possesses a pleasing figure and expressive countenance. There was a little redundancy of style throughout, perhaps, both with regard to action and florid vocalization; but this, in a new performer, is a virtue; it proves the presence of soul, and an ambition to excel, and will very soon be softened down to the proper level. Her voice is highly cultivated, and has evidently been

ADELPHI.

FRENCH PLAYS.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—On Wednesday evening the second of these concerts took place, under the direction of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a very fine concert it proved to be. Cherubini's "Requiem," in C minor, was beautifully executed; the solo parts were ably interpreted by Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey. Staudigl was superb in that fine air, "In Diesen Heiligen Hallen;" and Jenny Lutzer, a vocalist of great merit, who was once before in England with the German company, sung Mozart's delightful song, "Deh Vieni," most admirable. Gardoni, from her Majesty's Theatre, came out with wonderful effect, particularly in the second part, in Mozart's magnificent song, "O cara immagine." We never remember to have heard a finer specimen of singing. Mdlle. Lutzer claims equal praise for her rendering of "Non mi der," from "Don Giovanni." For pure, chaste interpretation of a composer's thoughts we have seldom heard her effort upon this occasion equalled. The concert concluded with a chorus from "Samson," "Let their celestial concerts." Amongst the company present we again saw the far-famed Jenny Lind. Sir Henry Bishop conducted with his usual ability.

EXETER-HALL.—The Hullah testimonial concerts terminated last Monday evening most brilliantly. The choruses, as is always the case at these performances, caused great delight from the careful and exact manner in which they were executed by Mr. Hullah's pupils.

first morning, we should augur great ultimate success. The performance should have taken place in the large room.

MUSICAL REVIEWS.

- The words are very comical, and capable of being sung with prodigious effect either by fine young English ladies, or by gay young single gentlemen. We could not help a smile upon opening the first song, for the author modestly states himself to be "A Fine Young Single Gentleman;" and then, for the information of his fair admirers, at page 2, he states his name (but, alas! not his address)—J. Safe, Esq. Now, we must say, that we consider Mr. Safe anything but safe, if he be such a fine young single gentleman, and write such entertaining and pointed verses.

3. *Love Now.* Duetto for two voices. These two words should not have appeared upon the title-page, as a *duet* is *seldom* sung by any other number. Published by T. Purday, 46, High Holborn. The words are by Dr. Lacock; and the music, which is both sweet and well arranged, is from the pen of R. Clarkson. The idea is a pretty one, and well worked out, as well by author as composer. An exceed-

Consent One Look to give Me, Love! An exceedingly sweet song; it is in G, 3-4 time. The words and music by Alphonso Matthey. Published by Wessel, 229, Regent-street.

The above song, with which we have been greatly taken, is dedicated to Mrs. Violet Linley (by permission). We must confess the poetry is rather of the tenderest—unless the lady be a widow.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

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In the House of Lords, on Monday, in the course of a conversation relative to the Government scheme of education, the Marquis of Lansdowne said the Government had given no pledge to exclude Roman Catholics, or others, from participating in the grants. In reply to further questions from Lord Brougham, he stated that, when a vote was moved for, the minutes of council would be laid before Parliament. Lord Brougham expressed himself satisfied with that explanation.—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Indemnity Bill then went through committee, and were reported.

On Tuesday the Mutiny Bills, the Indemnity and other bills, were read a third time and passed. The Marquis of Westmeath then moved the second reading of the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill; but ultimately, after considerable discussion, withdrew his motion.

On Thursday the Irish Fever Bill passed through committee and was reported.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, the entire evening was occupied in discussion on the Government plan of education, and Mr. Duncombe's amendment for a select committee. The debate, on the motion of Mr. Ewart, was adjourned.

On Tuesday evening the debate on the Government scheme of education was resumed, and eventually, on the motion of Sir William Clay, was adjourned.

On Wednesday Mr. Fielden moved the order of day for bringing up the report of the Factories Bill. Mr. Trelawney opposed the bill, which he designated a gross interference with the freedom of labour.—Mr. Hume also opposed its further progress, and moved, as an amendment, that the report be received that day or six months.—After some discussion, Lord John Russell considered experience to be in favour of eleven hours' limitation, but regretted that the House had inserted a clause for the limiting the period of labour to ten hours. Still the insertion of the ten hours' clause would not induce him to withdraw his support from a measure which it might be necessary to consider in a future session.—Mr. Roebuck charged the noble lord with unstatesmanlike conduct in reference to this bill.—The House divided, and there were—For the amendment, 46; against it, 104: majority against the amendment, 58.—The Life Insurance Bill was read a second time. The Naval Pensions Bill passed through committee, and received several amendments, after considerable discussion.

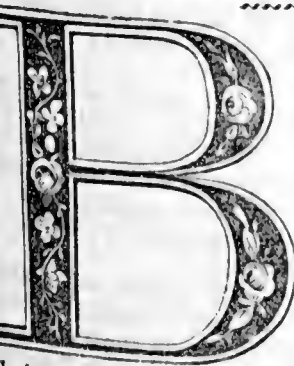
On Thursday the debate on the education question was resumed, and eventually the House divided, when there appeared—For the bill, 372; for the amendment proposed by Mr. Duncombe, 47.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Majesty's Theatre with their presence on Thursday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent visited the Bazaar for the benefit of the Irish and Scotch on Thursday.

Mr. O'Connell was still at Lyons on the 19th inst in a state of great debility.

TABLE TALK.



BRAZILIANS consider plumpness an essential point of female beauty; and the greatest compliment that can be paid a Brazilian lady is to tell her that she grows fatter and fairer every day.

A recent letter from Constantinople states that the five great powers have charged

their ambassadors at Vienna to open a conference, in order to bring the Turco-Greek dispute to settlement.

We hear that Captain Chappell, secretary to the West India Mail Steam Packet Company, has completed the purchase of the Great Western for the sum of £25,000, exclusive of her plate.

On Saturday orders were given that the electric telegraph wires of the South-Western Railway should enter the Admiralty from the parade in front of the Horse Guards.

Measures are now in progress for blending the Irish medical staff with the English. This arrangement has for some time past been in agitation.

The parish schoolmaster and inspector of the poor for the parish of Blair Athol absconded last week, drawing from the bank, and taking off with him, between £60 and £70 sterling.

Ensign J. Clifton Hawkes, son of H. Hawkes, Esq., of Okehampton, has been promoted to a lieutenancy in the 66th Regt., without purchase; succeeding to a death vacancy after a short service of two years.

A sailor stoutly maintained that the compass was not a modern invention. Jack settled the question by giving chapter and verse for it:—"And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium." (Acts xxviii, v. 13.)

The poet laureate to the Emperor of Delhi is writing a poetical history of England in the Persian language, on the basis of Hume and Smollett!

The wild men of Oronoko said to a priest, "Thou keepest thy God in thy church, as though he needed thy care: our God is on the mountain top, directing the storm, and guarding us in the still watches of the night."

At this season of the year, young nettles, when boiled, are a most excellent table vegetable, and as a purifier of the blood they are unequalled—they are more nutritious than most of the greens in common use.

There was killed in the Tweed, at Birgham, with the rod, last week, by Robert Keress, son of Mr. Ralph Keress, a clean salmon, of the extraordinary weight of only eleven ounces.

The Warden, a new iron steam-vessel, of 350 tons, with engines of 160-horse power, made a trial-trip from Liverpool to Kingstown, on Friday, in seven hours and fifty minutes.

An unbreeched urchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread, "Sis, take half ab dis cake to keep till arternoon, when I get cross."

A little girl, on hearing mamma say she intended changing her dress for half-mourning, replied, looking up in her face with archness, "Pray, dear ma, are any of our relations half-dead?"

Monsieur Soyer, on his way from Dublin to London, visited Liverpool and Manchester, and inspected the soup-kitchens of these commercial towns, as well as the different kitchen departments to the several unions.

The Caledonia steamer sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday with the American mails and a full complement of passengers. The amount of specie she carries is £525,000.

On the 9th a tremendous hurricane visited Harburg (Lower Saxony), which lasted throughout the day and night. The dykes of Wilhelmsburg suffered so much that a great portion of the island was inundated.

A return has just been made of the number of pledges restored by the Mont de Piété to very poor persons without making any charge for interest from the 9th of December, 1846, to the 31st ult. The number of pledges thus returned was 105,863.

A letter from Berlin, of the 14th, says:—"On the evening before last 200 young people of the first families of our capital went to the royal residence and executed the national song, 'Heil dir im sieges krantz,' and other patriotic songs, under the windows of his Majesty."

The Queen Dowager has contributed a liberal donation towards the fund for restoring the interior of the beautiful parish church of St. Neot's.

The *Swabian Mercury* mentions a report from Vienna that Milosch, the ex-Prince of Serbia, is about to marry the daughter of a tradesman of that capital, and then to fix his residence in Italy with his young bride.

The King of Hanover has sent the President of his Council of State to Berlin to report on the proceedings of the Prussian diet.

A Church of England training school is about to be added to the other public institutions of Cheltenham.

The *Fomento* of Barcelona, of the 14th, states that El Tuerto de Notera, a Carlist chief, entered Balagier on the evening of the 7th with 30 men, and carried off between 2500 and 3000 reals from the public treasury, and four carabines.

The King of Bavaria has dissolved the committee which was charged to draw up a new body of civil and criminal laws. A new committee has been nominated, under the presidency of M. Maurer, Minister of Justice.

A letter from Berlin of the 12th in the *Carlsruhe Gazette* states that the Emperor of Russia does not intend to visit Berlin in the excursion that he proposes to make in Southern Germany.

Madame Cathinka de Dietz, pianiste to her Majesty the Queen of Bavaria and her Majesty the Queen of the French, has arrived in London for the season.

It is said that there are in Paris 400 acres of burying-ground for less than one million of inhabitants, while in London there are but 100 for two millions.

The cost of a passage in the fore-castle from Cork to America is raised to £4 10s. and £5, that is 20s. to 30s. over the usual charge.

The Pasha of Damascus lately issued a proclamation to the women of that city, in which he enjoined them to be more strictly veiled when they went abroad, and declared that he would cut the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

The Prince of Prussia gave a grand *soirée* at Berlin, on the 13th, in honour of the opening of the General Diet. The number of guests was 1700.

We are sorry to hear that letters from the Cape of Good Hope confirm the loss of the Thunderbolt steam-sloop, Commander Boyle. It is said she went ashore in broad daylight.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar Eisenach arrived at the Hague in the evening of the 16th, and alighted at the palace of the Woorhout. Prince Henry of the Netherlands went to meet his august sister.

The Cork and Dublin mail-coach was upset going down the hill out of Rathcormack, on the road to Fermoy, on Thur-day night last. The coach was greatly damaged, but no lives were lost.

It is reported that when the term of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley's management of the Lyceum expires Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews will succeed them.

A Berlin letter of the 9th inst. says—"Yesterday morning M. Meyerbeer arrived in our capital from Vienna. The illustrious composer will remain here till the middle of June, when he will depart for London."

The materials already used in the new Houses of Parliament include from eight to nine hundred thousand tons of stone, twenty-four million of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been graciously pleased to transmit the sum of £10 to the Rev. John H. Hill, Crewe Rectory, in augmentation of the fund for rebuilding the parish church of Crewe.

A despatch has been received at Lloyd's from the Board of Trade, announcing, from a letter received from the British Consul at the island of Owyhee, the existence of sulphur in abundance in that island, a distance of 26 miles from a shipping port.

There is at present in bond in Leith upwards of 69,000 gallons of malt, and about 33,000 gallons of grain whisky.

On Sunday a soldier was about to cross the Pont d'Arcole, Paris, when the usual charge of one sou was demanded. He appeared surprised, made the sign of the cross, and threw himself into the Seine. He disappeared before aid could be afforded.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussian Cabinet has decided on not renewing the navigation treaty of the 2nd of March, 1811, between the Zollverein and England, which is about to terminate.

On the 6th, at Sawaiki, in Poland, 3000lbs. of contraband tea, which had been seized under the Russian laws against smuggling, lately introduced into Poland, were burnt in the market place.

A young woman, the only daughter of a rich shopkeeper in the Rue des Lombards, threw herself into the Seine on Sunday, from the Pont Marie, in order to avoid a marriage which displeased her.

The distress in Savoy is, at the present moment, so great that, throughout every part of that country extending along the lake of Geneva, bread is now selling at ten sous per pound.

A footman, who received the other day an accident at the Earl of Harrington's while carrying a trunk up stairs, died on Thursday at the Westminster Hospital.

A letter from Frankfort of the 16th says—"We have received, by way of Vienna, news that a great part of the town of Bucharest has been destroyed by fire."

On the 10th inst., in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, in Paris, a body was exhumed in a perfect state of preservation which had been embalmed more than two years ago, according to the process of M. Gannal.

Sheriff Campbell has resigned the office of sheriff, having sat in the Glasgow court for nearly fifty years; his successor is Mr. G. Robertson, of the Faculty of Advocates.

Two poor-law guardians of the Clonmel Union were infected by fever whilst attending at the workhouse; one has died.

The discharged labourers at Youghal and several other towns gave various signs of mischief since their discharge from the public works, and have caused much alarm.

The Dorchester Railway will be opened next month. This event, says the *Hampshire Guardian*, will cause an entire revolution in the conveyance of the mails throughout the south of England.

On Wednesday the London and York line of extension to the proposed terminus at the Middlesex House of Correction was staked out to within a short distance of the Fever Hospital at King's-cross, Battle bridge.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 16th inst. announces the arrival of four British ships of war at Athens; and adds, that the British Minister at Constantinople has received orders to advise that no concession be made to the Coletti Ministry.

An Irishman was taken to the police court, Liverpool, on Tuesday, for seeking parish relief. He told the officer he was destitute; but, on being searched, 11s. and the half of an Irish bank-note were found on him.

The Kendal and Windermere Railway, on Tuesday last, in accordance with previous announcement, was publicly opened with great *éclat*.

A new cannon has recently been invented, of a novel and convenient construction, for being taken to pieces and carried by hand or on horseback, over mountains, or where an ordinary cannon would be altogether useless.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Brussels, from Laeken, on Sunday last. Their Majesties have received in particular audience the Infanta of Spain, Louisa Theresa de Bourbon, and her husband, the Duke de Cessa.

The *Builder* estimates the cost of the alterations in the Italian Opera-house at upwards of £40,000.

Another present of illustrated books has been forwarded to the Queen of England by a publisher of New York.

Mlle. Rachel is said to have signed an engagement for London, at 5,000 francs a night for the period of her *congé*. Russia bids 250,000 francs for the same term.

Letters from Rome announce that the only daughter of Curran, the celebrated Irish barrister, is now alive in the Eternal City, the sister of whom Moore has so beautifully said—"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,"

in allusion to the brave but unfortunate Emmett. The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon the King of Hanover the command of the 2nd Regiment of Hussars, which became vacant on the death of his late Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine.

One of the largest silk manufactories in Brussa caught fire in the last week of March, and was almost wholly destroyed. The damage is estimated at 250,000 piastres.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is expected at Portsmouth shortly, in a frigate commanded by himself.

It is reported that her Majesty had recently subscribed £200 in aid of the Gaelic schools under the superintendence of the Free Church. This gift was presented through the Duchess of Gordon, and was accompanied by an expression of favour towards the church to which her grace belongs.—*Montrose Review*.

An article of millinery, consisting of a bonnet of peculiar and costly description, is immediately expected to arrive, if such be not already the case, from New York, for her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It is rumoured that it has been the joint manufacture of several ladies, residents and natives of the principal commercial city of the United States of America.

A considerable sum has recently been received in aid of the fund for erecting and endowing the new church for the seamen of the port of London. Upwards of £800 still remains to be collected before the church can be consecrated.

The Corporation of the city of London have declared themselves strongly in favour of the Government plan of education.

The Middlesex magistrates have resolved to abolish the use of the tread-wheel in the case of female prisoners.

THE WORK TABLE.

KNITTING.

LACE COLLAR.

To correspond with the manchette or cuff in No. 15.

BY M^{LE}. RIEGO DE LA BLANCHARDIERE.

Pins No. 20, Taylor's crochet thread No. 10. Cast on 316 stitches.

1st row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together five times, make 1 and knit 1 six times, knit 2 together four times; repeat; at the end of every row knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together.

2nd row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 20.

3rd row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 20.

4th row.—The same as 2nd.

5th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together four times, make 1 and knit 1 eight times, knit 2 together three times.

6th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 22.

7th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 22.

8th row.—The same as the 6th.

9th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together five times, make 1 and knit 1 six times, knit 2 together four times.

10th row.—Same as 2nd.

11th row.—Same as 3rd.

12th row.—Same as 4th.

13th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3 together twice, knit 2 together, make 1 and knit 1 four times, knit 2 together, knit 3 together twice.

14th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 14.

15th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 14.

16th row.—Same as 14th. There will now be 220 stitches on the pin; knit 3 rows plain.

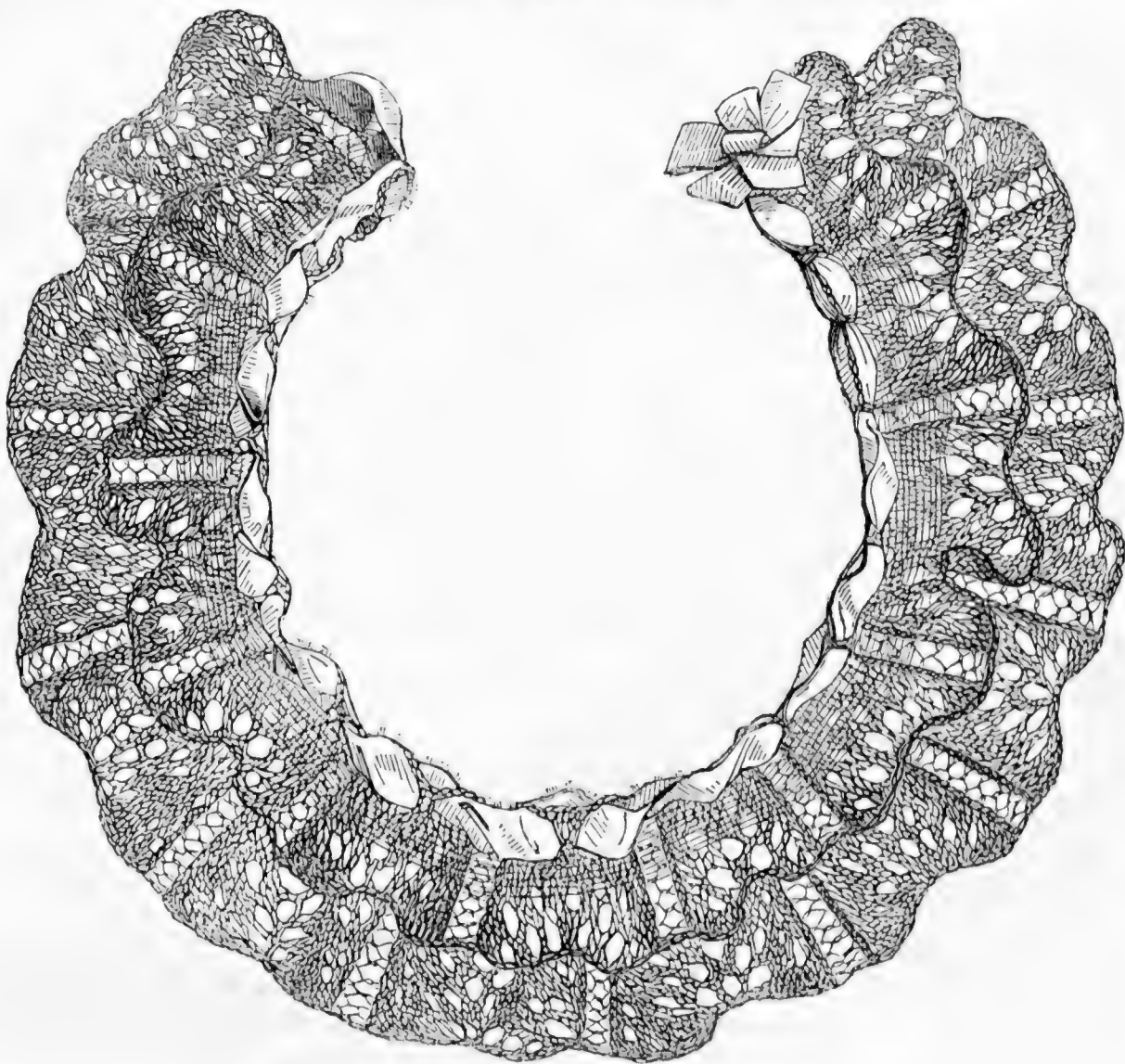
20th row.—Make 4 stitches by turning the thread four times round the pin, knit 3 together; repeat; end with make 1, knit 2 together.

21st row.—Knit 4, *, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 1, knit 1. These 4 stitches are the 4 made stitches in last row, taking off 1 made stitch, or turning of the thread round the pin each time; then pearl 2 and repeat from * to the end.

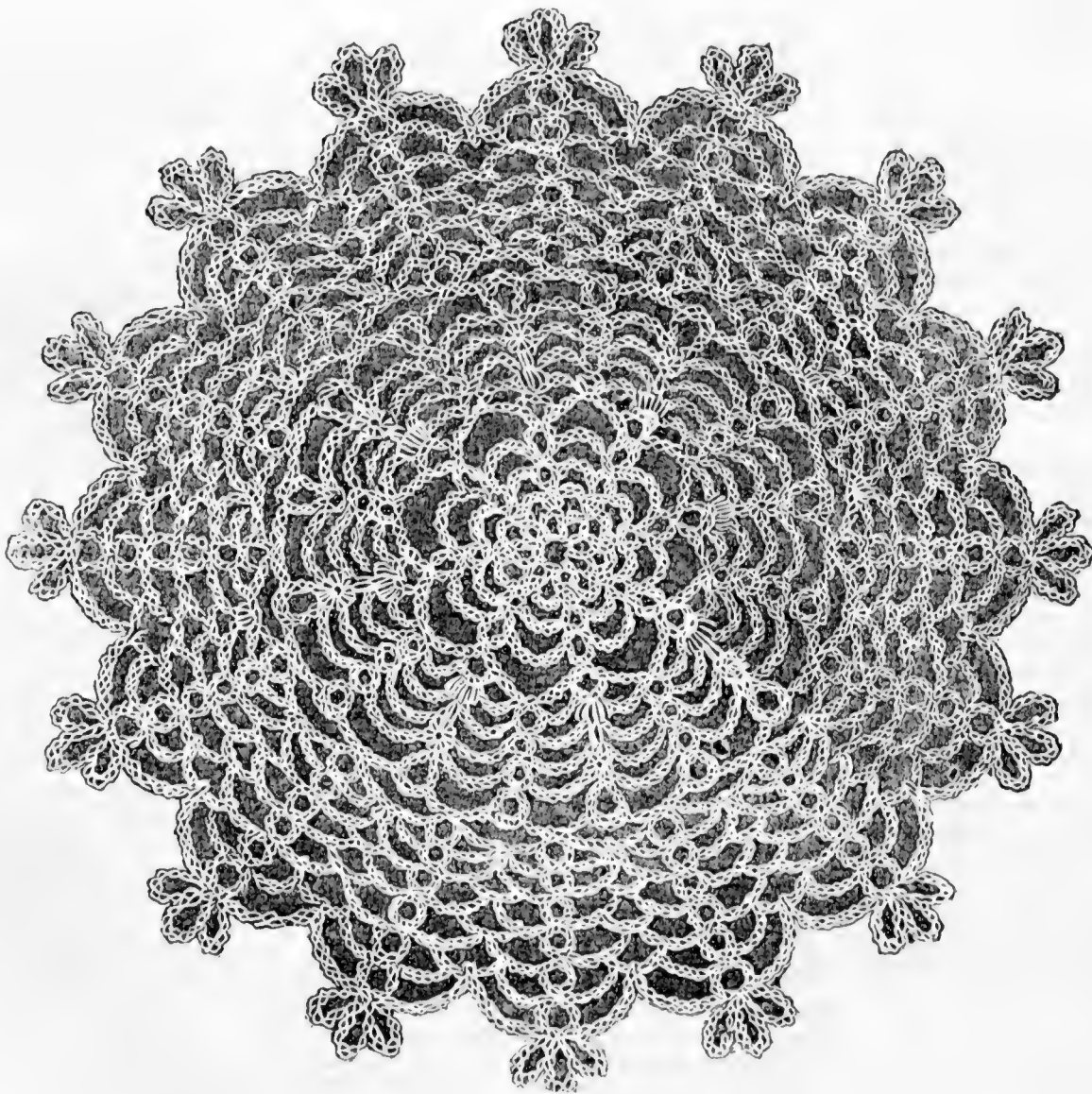
22nd row.—All plain.

23rd row.—Knit 7, knit 2 together; repeat; then knit 6 rows plain; leave this part of the collar, and for the second edging, with another pair of pins, cast on 316

stitches, and commence at the 9th row; work to the 20th row, making 12 rows: there will now be 196 stitches on the pin, and, to join this edge to the other part of the collar, place the pins together, keeping the 2nd edging in front, and with the third pin knit 1 stitch off each pin together, thus reducing it to 196 stitches; knit 3 rows plain. For the ribbon knit the 20th and 21st rows; then knit 4 rows plain, and cast off and trim with a narrow ribbon, according to the taste, through the open rows of the collar.



LACE COLLAR.



D'OYLEY.

CROCHET.

D'OYLEY—NO. 3.

Steel crochet needle No. 10, standard gauge. Taylor's crochet Mecklenburg thread.

BY M^{LE}. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE.

Make a chain of 9 stitches, work 1 single stitch in the 1st stitch to make 1 round. The chain stitches in this d'oyley should be worked very tight.

1st round.—5 chain, 1 plain; repeat 8 times; then 3 single stitches on the 5 chain.

2nd round.—1 plain, 3 chain, 1 plain; both these plain stitches are to be worked in the 5 chain

of the 1st round; then 4 chain, miss 4; repeat 8 times.

3rd round.—1 plain, 3 chain, 1 plain; both the plain stitches are to be worked in the 3 chain of 2nd round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 8 times.

4th round.—1 plain, 3 chain, 1 plain, the plain stitches in the 3 chain of 3rd round, then 7 chain, miss 8; repeat 8 times.

5th round.—1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain, the plain stitches in the 3 chain of 4th round, then 8 chain, miss 10; repeat 8 times, and end with 1 plain in the 5 chain at the commencement of this round.

6th round.—5 treble in the 5 chain of 5th round, then 3 chain, miss 4, 1 plain, 3 chain, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 4; repeat 8 times; both the plain stitches are worked in the 8 chain of 5th round.

7th round.—1 plain in the centre of the 5 treble in the 6th round, 5 chain, miss 6, 1 plain, 3 chain, 1 plain, both the plain stitches in the 3 chain of 6th round, then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat eight times.

8th round.—1 plain, 1 chain, miss the 1 plain in 7th round, then 1 plain, 7 chain, miss 5, 1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain; the two last plain stitches in the 3 chain of 7th round; then 7 chain, miss 5; repeat eight times.

9th round.—1 plain, 11 chain, 1 plain; both the plain stitches in the 1 chain of 8th round; then 8 chain, miss 9, 1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain; both these plain stitches in the 5 chain of 8th round; then 8 chain, miss 9; repeat eight times.

10th round.—5 plain in the 11th chain of 9th round, 5 chain, miss 13, 5 plain in the 5 chain of 9th round, then 5 chain, miss 13; repeat 8 times, and end with missing 3 instead of 13.

11th round.—1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain, both these plain stitches in the 5 chain of the 10th round; then 7 chain, miss 8; repeat 16 times.

12th round.—1 plain in the centre of the 7 chain of 11th round, 5 chain, miss 7, 1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain; both these plain stitches in the 5 chain of the 11th round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 16 times.

13th round.—1 plain in the 5 chain, 1 chain, miss the 1 plain in the 12th round; 1 plain, 5 chain, miss 6, 1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain, the 2 last plain stitches in the 5 chain of 12th round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 16 times.

14th round.—1 plain in the 5 chain of the 13th round, 1 chain, miss 3, 1 plain, 5 chain, miss 6, 1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain; the 2 last plain stitches in the 5 chain of 13th round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 16 times.

15th round.—The same as the 14th, working 3 chain stitches instead of 1 stitch.

16th round.—1 plain in the 5 chain of the 15th round, 3 chain, miss 5, 1 plain, 5 chain, miss 6, 1 plain, 7 chain, 1 plain, the two last plain stitches

last plain stitches in the 5 chain of 12th round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 16 times.

14th round.—1 plain in the 5 chain of the 13th round, 1 chain, miss 3, 1 plain, 5 chain, miss 6, 1 plain, 5 chain, 1 plain; the 2 last plain stitches in the 5 chain of 13th round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 16 times.

15th round.—The same as the 14th, working 3 chain stitches instead of 1 stitch.

16th round.—1 plain in the 5 chain of the 15th round, 3 chain, miss 5, 1 plain, 5 chain, miss 6, 1 plain, 7 chain, 1 plain, the two last plain stitches

the 5 chain of the 15th round; then 5 chain, miss 6; repeat 16 times.
17th round, or edge.—1 plain in the 3 chain of 15th round, 9 chain, miss 9, 1 plain in the 11 chain, 13 chain, 1 plain, 11 chain, 1 plain; these 4 plain stitches are all to be worked in the 7 chain of 16th round; then 7 chain, miss 9; repeat 16 times; then 1 plain, and fasten off. Should fringe or any of the edgings in the preceding numbers be preferred, work the 17th row thus:—1 plain in the 5 chain of 16th round, miss 3, 3 plain in the 7 chain of 16th round, miss 3, 3 plain in the 5 chain of 16th round, 5 chain, miss 9; repeat 16 times, and end with 1 plain, and fasten off.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
D. (Norwich).—The suggestion will shortly be carried into effect.
FRENCH.—In the course of a week or two.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

John's Standard Library. History of the House of Austria. By Cox. Vol. II. Bohn.
The second volume of the valuable reprint of Cox's "History of the House of Austria" has just appeared in Mr. H. G. Bohn's "Standard Library." The events detailed in it are of the deepest interest. The history of the progress of the Lutheran doctrine, the Diet of Augsburg, Philip II. and the appearance of Marlborough, and, in short, the whole period embraced in the volume from 1522 to 1705, is full of circumstances of the highest importance. We can only make room for the storming of Magdeburg as a specimen of Mr. Cox's style, and as showing somewhat of the character of the events. On the 10th of May the town was carried by assault:—

"All the horrors ever exercised against a captured town were repeated and almost surpassed in this dreadful event; neither age, beauty, nor innocence, neither infancy nor decrepitude, found refuge or commiseration from the fury of the licentious soldiery; no retreat was sufficiently obscure to escape their rapacity and vengeance; no sanctuary sufficiently sacred to press their cruelty.
"Some officers of the league recoiling from the terrible scene flew to Tilly, and supplicated him to put a stop to the carnage; but the barbarian replied, 'Stay at an hour; let the soldier have some compensation for his dangers and fatigues.' The troops left to themselves their cruelty in three hours of pillage and massacre, spread by the wind to every quarter of the place; then ensued a scene which surpassed all the former horrors: those who had hitherto escaped, or were forced by the dreadful fate; numbers were driven into the Elbe, and others massacred with every species of barbarity. History has no terms, poetry no language, painting no colours to depict all the horrors of the scene. In less than ten hours the most rich, most flourishing, and most populous town of Germany was reduced to ashes. The cathedral, a single convent, and a few miserable huts were all that were left of its numerous buildings, and scarcely more than a thousand souls, all that remained of thirty thousand inhabitants."

The Parlour Library. Volume III. Syms and McIntyre.

The publishers of "The Parlour Library" have been well in selecting for their new volume the deeply interesting tale of "Wood Leighton," by George Howitt. It is perfectly unnecessary to eulogize the writings of that lady—the merit and the charm are known to all. The same chaste, beautiful feeling which characterizes her expressive poetry pervades her prose also; and we know not which to admire the most. "Wood Leighton" has already been before the public ten years, yet we have read it with as much delight as if we had seen it before, and are thankful to the literary projectors of "The Parlour Library" for putting such a work within the reach of all. Upwards of three hundred and sixty closely-printed pages for a shilling is something new, even in these days of cheap printing. A large circulation the publishers heartily do we wish it, can secure "Wood Leighton" has many of its incidents founded upon real events; and we shall not surmise the reflecting reader when we say that those incidents are the most surprising, and will appear to many the most unlikely and improbable. Experience can confirm the correctness of the sage, "Truth is strange, stranger than fiction." We will venture to say, the extraordinary scenes particularly mentioned, are founded in truth, and that the truth of them has not been exaggerated, but to borrow the painter's phrase, toned down and softened.

Our limits unfortunately will not allow us to make either many or long extracts. One only we can venture to give, but which will afford some notion of the powers of the writer:—

"The mysterious chest of which so much had been said stood at the bed's head, barred and cross-barred with iron, as if it secured the wealth of a kingdom, or held within it an evil genius! Mrs. Ashenhurst did not dare to lay even a finger upon it. The guilt, the mystery, whatever it were, was connected, she doubted not, with the contents of that chest! As she more calmly considered it, when the first excitement of the discovery was over, she was surprised to see that, though to every other chair and cabinet and lock in the room the seal of Mr. Mortlake was affixed, this was without. Here was a strange subject of speculation. Had Mr. Mortlake, in very terror, forborne to acknowledge it as a part of the general's property, or had the imprisoned mystery defied the bondage of a human seal? As she was thus pondering, in a state of highly-excited curiosity, the door immediately before her, not the one by which she had entered, slowly began to open. She saw the noiseless turning of the lock-handle and the opening advance of the door with the freezing horror of one who believes himself in the coming presence of a spectre. The door opened scarcely one foot's space, and the figure of the valet presented itself. Seeing her before him, he appeared not less astounded than herself, and was about to make a hasty retreat. Mrs. Ashenhurst, who instantly suspected the man's design to be the searching of this mysterious chest, which he had purposely kept from the knowledge of Mr. Mortlake, bade him come forward. 'Robert,' said she, with great severity, 'you are detected! Come forward!' The man obeyed, pale and trembling; he had the nabob's keys in his hand. 'What are the contents of this chest?' 'I—I know not, my lady: indeed, my lady, I never saw!' 'Your design was to see—and the keys are now in your hand!' The man shook like a thief caught in the fact. 'Have you courage to open that chest?' asked she. 'If you wish it I can try, ma'am,' was his answer. 'Have you ever seen it opened?' 'No, ma'am. General Dubois only opened it o' nights, ma'am, and there was something queer about it.' 'Open it!' said Mrs. Ashenhurst. The valet selected a key and applied himself to the task, as if this was not the first time he had practised the mystery. The sensation at the heart of Mrs. Ashenhurst cannot be told as she saw the terrible lid about to move—about to reveal whatever mystery lay below it; nor can any one easily appreciate the coolness and self-command with which she turned to the valet, as she compelled herself to look in—throwing the whole onus of the search upon him. 'You see, sirrah! a human skeleton; are you satisfied? Close it instantly, and fetch hither Mr. Mortlake to affix his seal.'"

Here is "The Natural History of the Gent," by Albert Smith (Bogue). A quiet and admirable satire on pretension vulgarly aping to be *distingué*. Of course every variety of the species is described; a task requiring much more psychological as well as tailor-like accuracy than may be imagined. Take, for instance, "Certain Gents in Society," of whom Albert discourses thus:—

"Once, when like Mr. Tennyson we were 'waiting for the train at Coventry,' and thinking of Lady Godiva—the Gents would like to have peeped at Godiva—we saw a penny show on the ground floor of an empty house in a principal street of that good city. It consisted of 'A Happy Family'—a collection of various animals, of different natures, in one cage—like the travelling menagerie opposite the National Gallery, but on a much larger scale. The members of the 'family' were quietly enjoying the pleasure of each other's society, with the exception of two monkeys, one of whom sat sullenly scowling at some mice, as he hugged himself up into a ball in every body's way; and the other created much discomfort, from time to time, by rushing about in a frantic manner, running over his neighbours, performing totally useless feats of agility, and deporting himself generally in an absurd and unseemly fashion."

"Now, taking monkeys to be the Gents of the animal kingdom, we were pleased to see how closely they resemble their human brethren, &c. &c."

And thus he runs on, disporting with not ill-natured satire amidst these strange successors to the dandies of old. The illustrations are numerous and humorous.

We have taken up *Fraser's Magazine* for April, in which we find the following graphic account of the ladies of the United States:—

"The art of pleasing (says the writer) is nowhere well understood in the United States; but the beauty of the women, though transient, is unrivalled while it lasts, and perhaps in no country is the standard of female virtue so high. The formal and exaggerated attention which the sex receives from all classes in public is at least a proof of the high estimation in which it is held, and must, we think, be put down as an amiable trait in the American character. We are quite sure, for instance, that females may travel unattended in the United States with far more ease and security than in any country in the Old World; and the deference paid to them is quite irrespective of the rank of the fair objects—it is a tribute paid to the woman and not to the lady. Some travellers, we believe, have denied this. We can only say that, during a pretty extensive tour, we do not recollect a single instance in which even the

unreasonable wishes of women were not complied with as of course. We did remark with less satisfaction the ungracious manner in which civilities were received by these spoiled children of the republic—the absence of apologetic phrases, and those courtesies of voice and expression, with which women usually acknowledge the deference paid to their weakness and their charms. But this is a national failing. The Americans are too independent to confess a sense of obligation, even in the little conventional matters of daily intercourse. They have almost banished from the language such phrases as 'Thank you,' 'If you please,' 'I beg your pardon,' and the like. The French, who are not half so attentive to women as the Americans, pass for the politest nation in Europe, because they know how to veil their selfishness beneath a profusion of bows and pretty speeches. Now, when your Yankee is invited to surrender his snug seat in a stage or railway carriage in favour of a fair voyager, he does not hesitate for a moment. He expectorates, and retires at once. But no civilities are interchanged; no smiles or bows pass betwixt the parties. The gentleman expresses no satisfaction—the lady murmurs no apologies."

LAW AND POLICE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Wednesday.—THE QUEEN v. RICHARD DUNN.—In this case the defendant had been convicted at the last sittings at Guildhall, upon an indictment, for wilful and corrupt perjury in making an affidavit of debt, in which he alleged that Miss A. Burdett Coutts, the head of the banking firm of Coutts and Co., owed him the sum of £100,000. The demand was made by him on the authority contained in some doggerel verses, which he asserted to have been sent to him by Miss Burdett Coutts, and to be in her handwriting. The words which he contended gave him authority to draw on Coutts's house were contained in parts of two verses, which were as follow:—

"Send to Coutts's your bill,
There are lots in the till,
I'll give the clerks orders to do it."

"Fill a good round sum in
(As I've plenty of tin),
To make you a fair compensation."

The defendant, having previously given to the firm notice of his intention to draw for £100,000, did draw for that amount, and presented his bill, which the clerks and partners refused to cash, as they were all positive that the verses were not in the handwriting of Miss Burdett Coutts. The defendant then proceeded to the Court of Bankruptcy, and made the affidavit of debt, alleging the sum of £100,000 to be due, "by virtue of a certain bill drawn by this deponent on the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., by the especial authority in writing given by the said A. B. Coutts to this deponent, and which sum she promised in writing should be duly paid." The defendant in person now appeared to move for a new trial or an arrest of judgment. The objections on which he founded his motion were various. He contended that the affidavit on which the indictment was founded was an affidavit wholly invalid in law, and consequently that it would not support an indictment for perjury. It had been sworn only before a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, and not before a commissioner, nor at a time when the court was sitting. It was, therefore, altogether irregular and null, and the law would not take any notice of it. He submitted that the form in which it was drawn up showed that it was an affidavit taken under the 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 110, which was not an act relating to bankrupts, but which empowered creditors to take certain steps with regard to their debtors that might have the effect of ultimately making those debtors bankrupts. It was not, therefore, an affidavit in bankruptcy; and consequently the registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy had no jurisdiction whatever to administer the oath, and the affidavit was null and void, and no legal proceeding could be founded on it. He also submitted that the finding of the bill was improperly returned by the clerk at the Central Criminal Court and not by the foreman of the grand jury; and that the judgment was erroneous, for that a general verdict of guilty had been given, but that the judgment had been taken on only one count of the indictment, which was giving to the verdict an application that in all probability would not have been given to it by the jurors themselves. Lastly, he insisted that sureties of the peace could not properly be demanded from a person who had been convicted of perjury, and that in requiring him to give them, Lord Denman had exceeded the authority given him by law. In the course of his speech he again and again referred to parts of the evidence given at the trial, to show that he had truly believed that the verses were in the handwriting of Miss Coutts, and he denied that he had made an affidavit in question under any other than an honest belief to that effect.—Lord Denman read the notes of the trial, and the judges consulted together; after which Lord Denman intimated that there could be no motion in arrest of judgment in a case where a judgment had been passed, and that for the purpose of reversing the judgment a writ of error must be brought; but, on the other part of the motion, the court would consider the question raised as to the alleged invalidity of the affidavit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Tuesday.—HOWDEN v. STANDISH.—This was an action against the defendant, who was the sheriff of Liverpool, for negligence in not arresting Keller, well known to the English public as a professor in the art of grouping, exhibited in this country under the name of the "Poses Plastiques," against whom a warrant had been issued

at the suit of the present plaintiff. At the trial before Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the last Liverpool Assizes, a verdict had been returned for the plaintiff, to set aside which, and for a new trial, on the grounds of the verdict being against the weight of evidence and misdirection, the court granted a rule nisi.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Tuesday.—**THE PARCEL POST COMPANY.**—**HEWARD v. HILL.**—This was an action to recover the sum of £57. 10s. for goods supplied to the Parcel Post Company, of which the defendant was one of the directors. Mr. Pashley and Mr. Henniker appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lush for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence of the secretary that the business of the company had been controlled by a board of directors, of whom the defendant was one. The other directors were the Hon. A. F. Berkeley, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Ancram. Each director was to have a £100 share, and to pay a deposit of 7s. per share; but the public were to pay a deposit of £2. 10s.—Mr. Baron Alderson asked why the directors were to pay less than the unhappy public; was it because they better knew the value of the concern? Why should the public pay 50s. and the directors only 7s.?—The examination then proceeded; and it appeared that the demand was for the cost of provender supplied for the horses of the company, upon orders to which the defendant was privy.—The jury, under his lordship's direction, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £57. 10s.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, THURSDAY.—**Major Beniowski**, the Polish refugee, who was convicted last session of an aggravated assault on Mr. Urquhart, at at the Freemasons' Tavern, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced as follows:—Judge: You have been convicted of a most brutal assault; and, were you an Englishman, the punishment would be much more severe. The sentence is that you be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month, and that you find security for your good conduct, yourself in £50, and one security in £25.—Defendant (in a supplicating manner): Do not send me to prison, sir; do fine me, but do not ruin me; and was proceeding, when the judge stopped him, by saying that he had made inquiries, and had found that he could not pay a fine.—Defendant: Oh, sir, do not send me to a prison.—Judge: Then pay a fine of £50, and be imprisoned till the money be paid, and enter into the same recognizances as ordered in the former sentence.

MARYLEBONE.—**FALSE CHARACTER.**—Lady Caroline Bathurst, who resides at No. 1, Devonshire-place, attended at this court to prefer a charge against *Margaret Whipper* for having obtained a situation in her ladyship's establishment by means of a false character. The prisoner was brought up by virtue of a warrant, which had been placed in the hands of Inspector Tedman, of the D division of police. It appeared from the evidence of her ladyship, who was accommodated with a seat on the bench, that in the first week of the last month the prisoner came to her and applied for the situation of cook, having heard that a servant in that capacity was wanted; she stated that she had lived for three years with Mrs. Colonel Smith, Grays, Essex, and after some further conversation she went away. In a day or two she returned, bringing a note purporting to be written by Mrs. Colonel Smith, in which it was set forth that the applicant was strictly honest, and that she was an excellent cook. It was further stated that the prisoner was engaged by her ladyship, and that she conducted herself in so shameful a way as to render it impossible for her to be retained in her situation. The letter which led to her being engaged turned out to be a forgery, and Inspector Tedman, who knew the prisoner well, alleged that she had for years past obtained situations by means of false characters. Mr. Fell, the chief clerk, recognised the prisoner as having been in custody before; and, as she (prisoner) had nothing to say in her defence, a fine of £20 was inflicted: in default of payment, two months' imprisonment.

GREENWICH.—**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG LADY.**—On Wednesday an elegantly-attired young lady, about 18 years of age, was brought up in custody of police-constable Bovis, 139 K, charged with attempting to poison herself at the Greyhound Inn, Greenwich.—Police-constable John Bovis deposed that the waiter of the Greyhound gave the prisoner into his custody, saying that he feared she intended to commit self-destruction. She came into the house and desired to be supplied with a bottle of soda-water and some brandy. This she was served with, and immediately afterwards called for pen, ink, and paper, and commenced writing a letter, and after penning the following words she became very sick:—"My dear Harry—Forget me not, &c." It was then supposed that she had mixed laudanum in the glass. Witness took her to the station, where she was examined by the female searcher, and a bottle of laudanum produced was found in her pocket.—Mr. Jeremy, looking at the police-sheet, remarked that the prisoner had refused to give her name and address.—The inspector said she had persisted to the last in refusing to give any account of herself or family connections.—Magistrate (to the prisoner): You must say who and what you are, or be detained until you do.—Prisoner: I consider you have no right to detain me.—Magistrate: Yes, I have; the law requires it for the protection of the public as well as yourself.—Prisoner: Well, then, I was going to Greenwich Hospital, and my name is Mary Ann Smith; will that do?—The inspector said that the prisoner had been attended by Dr. Smith, who used the stomach-pump. She remained ill all night.—The prisoner was then allowed

to retire and write a letter to her friends, which having been done, it was brought in and handed to Mr. Jeremy. The worthy magistrate attentively read it, from which it appeared that her real name is Fanny Holmes, and the orphan daughter of a late purser in the Royal Navy, and that she resided at Camden-town. She also stated that she had a sister married to a gentleman named Murphy, residing in Clarendon-square. Mr. Jeremy then gave directions to the police to accompany her home, and if her relatives and friends would take care of her to deliver her up to their protection, otherwise to bring her back in custody, and he would deal with the case in another way.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night the royal assent was given, by commission, to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and several others. The Marquis of Lansdowne took occasion to contradict the statements respecting the recent execution of the woman Foster at Bury St. Edmunds for the murder of her husband. He had made diligent inquiries upon the subject, and he had ascertained that the execution was not attended with any breach of decorum, and that the unfortunate person was not subjected to any suffering beyond what was inevitable in carrying the sentence of the law into effect.

In the House of Commons, the Bathwick Church Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed; as was also the Imperial Continental Gas Association Bill, the Kingsnorton, Northfield, &c., Rates Bill, and Payne's Patents Assignment Bill.

The *Correspondent du Nuremberg* announces that the Duke d'Aumale, or the Duke de Montpensier, will be sent to Stuttgart to invite the Emperor of Russia to come to Paris.

From Madrid we learn that there has been a great trial of strength in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on an election for a Vice-President, to replace M. Salamanca. The Ministers carried their candidate by only a small majority, and would have been defeated but for the aid of the Progressists.

The *ensemble* of the Address in the Prussian Diet was adopted unanimously by the committee, and three votes only out of the eighteen had pronounced against the insertion in it of an energetic protest. This is without doubt an indication of the sentiments which will be manifested in the diet. The address is, in fact, what Count Schwerin had demanded, an address of thanks and objections. The states demand above all the periodical convocation of the diet, and they base their demand on ordinances of the late king, and on laws passed in 1820 and 1823.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday, April 20, contains the following official notices:—That her Majesty will hold a levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at two o'clock; that her Majesty will hold a drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 27th of May next, at two o'clock, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday—N.B. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars; and that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William P. Robertson, as Consul-General in Great Britain for the Republic of the Equator.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains no official notice of general interest.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. N. P. Small, to the rectory of Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire; the Rev. William Barton Caparn, M.A., to the vicarage of West Torrington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Thomas George Pattenson Hough, M.A., curate of Coltishall, Norfolk, to the rectory of that parish; the Rev. Harrison Taylor, to the vicarage of Marton-in-Cleveland; the Rev. F. Dyson, to the hon. canonry of Hurstborne and Burbage, in Salisbury Cathedral; the Rev. J. Marshall, to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Clifton, Bristol; the Rev. William Parr Pitman, M.A., to the rectory of Aveton Gifford, Devon; the Rev. William Wright Butlin, B.A., to the new district of Penponds, taken out of the parish of Camborne, Cornwall; the Rev. William Ludlow, M.A., vicar of Kerton, Lincolnshire, to the prebend of Kerswell, founded in the chapel within the Castle of Exeter; the Rev. George Stephen Hookey, M.A., Plymouth, to the incumbency of the newly-constituted district of St. James, in that town; the Rev. Edward Phillpotts, to the rectory of Lezant, Cornwall; the Rev. Nutcombe Gould, to the vicarage of Stokeinteignhead, Devon; the Rev. Adolphus Frederick Alexander Woodford, A.B., to the rectory of Swillington, Yorkshire; the Rev. Thomas Eaton, to the vicarage of Eastham, Cheshire; the Rev. John Longeville, to the rectory of St. Mary, Chester; the Rev. William Noble, M.A., to the rectory of Pitchcott, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. F. H. Corrance, to the vicarage of Parham, Suffolk; the Rev. Charles Greenall Davies, M.A., vicar of Tewkesbury, to the vicarage of Walton Cardiff, near Tewkesbury.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Major-Gen the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, visited that time-honoured old ship, the Victory, 104, Capt. Pasco, on Tuesday, and went all over her, accompanied by Lady and the Hon. Miss Fitzclarence,

and Brevet-Major Harvey, A.D.C. On leaving the ship the gallant general was saluted with 16 guns. On the following day his lordship, for the first time, trooped the guard on the Grand Parade, in the presence of a distinguished and brilliant assemblage.

The *Britannia*, 120, is not expected to be commissioned at Portsmouth until the St. Vincent goes to sea. Capt. Sir James Stirling (1818), it is confidently reported, will commission her.

Capt. the Hon. Dudley Pelham, brother of the Earl of Yarborough, will also have an appointment. It is said he will commission the *Howe*, 120, at Sheerness.

Capt. H. J. Codrington, the commander of the *Thetis*, 36, at Portsmouth, is in town on leave of absence.

Commander Edward Gordon Bremer (1843) died at Edinburgh last week. He served on the coast of China.

The Reserve 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, at present stationed in Quebec, will proceed to Chambly in the early part of the summer, and be replaced at Quebec by the 71st Light Infantry. The 77th Foot, at present at Laprarie, will relieve the 46th Foot at Kingston, the latter marching to Toronto. The 52nd and the 81st Regiments of Foot are ordered home.

At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening a detachment of the 9th Regiment of Foot arrived at the invalid depot, Fort Pitt, from Gravesend, at which port they disembarked from the ship Southampton. These troops, consisting of one quartermaster-sergeant, two sergeants, three corporals, and fifty-six privates, were when it was found necessary to place nineteen of them, sick and wounded, in hospital. The remainder were removed to St. Mary's Barracks, at Brompton, to be discharged on pensions, according to length of servitude. Six women and fifteen children, with a drummer of the 53rd, came with the detachment. The passage was completed in three months and twenty-one days; during that time Corporal Thomas Eccles, of the 9th Foot, died of dysentery. Twenty men out of the number come home have seen twenty-one years' service. The whole of them that are come home were engaged in the late war with the Sikhs, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough.

MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Consols were done for money at 87 to 87½, and for account at 87½ to 87½, the closing quotation being 87 to ½, both for money and account. Reduced Three per Cents. were done at 86½ to ½; the Three and a Quarter per Cents., 88½ to 88; the Scrip of the Loan, 2½ dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1 dis. to 1 pm.; India Bonds, 3 dis.; Bank Stock, 193; and India, 245.

SMITHFIELD.—The best beasts realized 4s. 4d., and all descriptions went off readily, though from their numbers some were driven out unsold. The mutton trade was steady, without being animated, old Downs still making 5s. 4d. Lamb was in good sale at rather improving prices, ranging from 6s. to 6s. 10d. Calves advanced to 5s. 4d. Pigs were in fair demand, and a satisfactory business done at late prices.

MARK-LANE.—The trade continues lively, and we note an improvement in all qualities of 6s. per quarter. In foreign wheat a large extent of business has been transacted at an improvement of about 4s. per quarter. Barley is in good request for every description, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter is acceded to.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Toft-hall, Cheshire, the wife of R. G. Leicester, Esq., of a son.
On the 21st inst., the wife of Joseph Bullock, Esq., of South Lambeth, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at 11, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of A. Mackinnon, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at Cadogan-place, the lady of Sir Claude de Crespigny, Bart., of a son and heir.
On Sunday, the 18th inst., at Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. Brunel, of a daughter.
At Paris, on the 15th of April, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot, of a daughter, still-born.
On Sunday, the 18th inst., Mrs. Charles Dickens, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at Axbridge, Somerset, by the Rev. G. G. Readon, the rector, Herbert Adolphus Reea, Esq., of Waltham, London, to Maria Harriet Vesie, youngest daughter of Robert Parker, Esq., of the former place.
On the 20th inst., at Dorking, by the Rev. Edward Hoare, Joseph Hoare, Esq., of Hampstead, to Rachel Juliana, youngest daughter of Charles Barclay, Esq., of Bury-hill.
On the 21st inst., at Croydon Church, by the Rev. J. B. George Hodgson, M.A., vicar, Robert Amédée, son of J. B. Heath, Esq., of Russell-square, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Thomas Keen, Esq., of Croydon and Coudon, Surrey.
On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Sywell, county of Northampton, Sir Watkin Owen Fell, Knight, Captain Royal Navy, to Sarah Dorothea, daughter of Edward Owen, Esq., of Denbighshire.
April 20, at Tiverton, Devon, by the Rev. Thomas Carey, the Rev. George Drinkwater Bourne, rector of Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, and son of the late Peter Bourne, Esq., to Jane, only daughter of Francis Hole, Esq.
On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Moore, John Parker Bolding, Esq., of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, to Mary, daughter of the late P. Richardson, Esq., of Flatfield, Berkshire.
On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, George Burrow Gregory, of 41, Bedford-square, Esq., to Maria Teresa Price, second daughter of Richard Price, of Santiago, Chili, Esq.
On the 20th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. William Webb Ellis, rector of St. Clement Danes, John Hoareman, Esq., of Finsbury-square, to Jemima, daughter of the late Thomas Miles, Esq., of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

DEATHS.

At Cork, Edward Hackett, Esq., mayor of that city.
On the 18th inst., at the Mead, Croydon Isabella M'Laurin, fifth daughter of the late John Lucie Smith, Esq., M.D., of Roselle, Blackheath.
On the 19th inst., at Finsbury-circus, Thomas Bevan, M.D., in the 44th year of his age.
On the 20th inst., Elizabeth Frances, the beloved wife of Edward Hitchcock, Esq., of Queen's-terrace, Bayswater.
On the 19th inst., after a long illness, at the house of her father, 18, Cavendish-square, Harriett Jane Christine, youngest daughter of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.
On the 25th ult., at Boston, United States, after a few days' illness, Sarah Vaughan, of Hallowell Maine, daughter of the late Benjamin Vaughan, Esq., of that place, and formerly of London.
On Tuesday information was received in town of the demise of the Mrs. Disraeli, the wife of the celebrated author of "Curiosities of Literature," and mother of the present Member of Parliament. She was in her sixty-fifth year, and died at her seat in Buckinghamshire, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.
We regret to state that intelligence has been received of the demise of the Rev. Samuel Bennett, D.D., chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople. He died at Pena, aged seventy-two. The rev. gentleman was rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.
Died of dysentery at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from Madras, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, eldest son and last surviving child of the author of "Waverley." Sir Walter was born in 1801, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the 15th Hussars. The baronetcy is extinct, but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the author of the "Quarterly Review," and the only grandson of a Miss Jobson, of Lochore, Fife, who still survives to lament, as all who knew him must do, an excellent officer, with many amiable qualities and much kindness of heart.
Recently, at the age of 86, after a short illness, John Leech, Esq. He lived and died in his paternal mansion at Lea, in the county of Surrey. He was elected member for the western division of that county in the year 1832. Mr. Leech was the very type of an old English country gentleman; benevolent, active, intelligent, upright, honourable, and of a truly independent and manly mind.
On Saturday, the 17th inst., aged 24 years, after a painful protracted illness of eight months, Frederick William Nassau Graves Colleton, Esq., eldest son of Sir James Roupell Colleton, of Colleton-hill, in the county of Devon, Baronet.
On the 18th April, at 6, Grosvenor-street, Camberwell-road, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Gough.
At Gogmagog Hills, Cambridgeshire, on the 17th inst., the Lady Godolphin, in the 68th year of her age.
On Thursday last, aged 80 years, at Wyndham-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell, Mr. William Oxley Payne, for upwards of 13 years a claimant on the Permanent Fund of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, of which he was one of the original members. While on the fund he received upwards of £290; the payment which entitled him to so great an advantage having been only one guinea.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOURNING.—The Cachmere Royal.—This beautiful Fabric, manufactured from the purest material, of a soft and durable texture, especially adapted for mourning attire, is now superseding all other descriptions of cloth. R. W. Beckley being appointed Sole Agent for the City, it can only be procured at his warehouse. Price from 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a yard.—Copy the address—R. W. BECKLEY, 47, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, nearly opposite Everington's.

MOURNING, Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietor of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE begs respectfully to inform mourning families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article, of the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of mourning, may be had at his establishment at a moment's notice, the habitual attendance of the principal or his immediate assistants enabling them to suggest or supply everything necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows' and family mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or into the country, and on the most reasonable terms.—Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

PICCOLO Pianofortes.—G. Peachey (by Appointment Pianoforte Maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.—These elegant and much-admired INSTRUMENTS are particularly adapted for singing, from the peculiarity of their possessing great power and sweetness of tone, equal to the most powerful organs, and calculated for small rooms, ships' cabins, and suitable to any climate; with an extensive assortment of new improved Cabinet, Cottage, and Square Pianofortes, 6½ octaves to G, at the lowest possible prices for the description.—Instruments taken in exchange. Packed and sent by express. One Hundred Pianofortes lent on hire, in town and country. EACHEY'S extensive Warehouses, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

DR. P. MACDONELL on Nervousness.—Presented gratis, Chapters on the Physiology of Nervous System, and the peculiar treatment by which they may be permanently cured. By P. MACDONELL, M.D., &c. &c. (twice President of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh); thirty-two years' experience, and a legally qualified practitioner. With an Appendix of Cases illustrating the successful treatment of the following general symptoms:—Depression, Nervous or Mental Derangement, Delusion, &c., including every class of nervous habits or pursuits, and may be made available to the most delicate, all extreme measures being carefully avoided. The pamphlet will be franked to any address, upon receipt of two postage stamps. At home from 11 to 4, and 7 to 9 in the evening. The legitimate study of the writer furnishing internal evidence creditably to distinguish its talented author from the mass of unqualified pretenders.—Chronicle, Oct., 1846. Address—Dr. Macdonell, 23, Northumberland-street, Tottenham-square, London.

STARTLING Novelties in the "Ladies"

GAZETTE of FASHION" for MAY—the only work that contains the correct SUMMER FASHIONS (Price One Shilling; post free, 1s. 6d.) The most superb collection ever published; double the number given in any other work; all the Paris Fashions and Outdoor Costumes in endless variety. 80 Figures, 150 new Patterns, 35 Walking Dresses; 20 Visites, Pelisses, Mantelets, &c.; 5½ Bonnets, 11 Caps; Children's Dresses, &c. A superb coloured Giant Plate (size 198 inches), besides other large plates; Descriptions, Tales, Poetry, Music, Guide to Sights of London, Knitting, Netting, and Crochet. G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

TO Families.—French and English Soups,

Made Dishes, Jellies, Creams, French Pastry; Rout, Macaroon, and Pound Cakes; Victoria Sandwiches; Orange, Lemon, and Citron Rings, Ratifias, Dried Apricots and Gages, Motto Kisses, Fancy Bon-Bons, Crackers, Twelve Sorts of Comfits, Thirty-three Sorts of Lozenges; and all kinds of Confectionery supplied in town and country, by J. W. BURROWS, 38, Upper Albany-street.
Also, Assam Tea, Coffee, British Wines, Bottled Fruits, Dundee Marmalade, Jams and Jellies, Pickles, &c.
Also, Almond Iced Wedding-Cakes.
J. W. Burrows, 38, Upper Albany-street, near the Colosseum and Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park.—N.B. Shops supplied on liberal terms.

TEETH.—Observe, 63, Fleet-street, City;

and 100, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Messrs. JAMES, Surgeon-Dentists, continue to SUPPLY the loss of TEETH upon the principle of atmospheric pressure, which entirely obviates the use of wire, springs, extraction of stumps, or giving any pain.

A single tooth £0 5 0
A set 5 0 0

Decayed teeth filled, loose teeth fastened, scurvy in the gums cured, old plates or misfits remodelled, and made to fit equal to new. All operations in dentistry warranted by Messrs. James. Please to observe, removed from 58 to 63, Fleet-street, City, next to the Bolt-in-Tun; and 100, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Attendance daily. Established 1821.

EASE and Comfort for Tender Feet.—

HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, London, Patentees of the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth, Boots and Shoes. These articles have received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with corns, bunions, gout, or tenderness of feet from any other cause, will find them the most soft and comfortable ever invented. Also the Patent India Rubber Goloshes are light, durable, and perfectly waterproof. Hall and Co.'s portable waterproof dresses.—Ladies' cardinal cloaks, with hoods, 19s.; gentlemen's cape overalls and hood, 21s.; the whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket. Hall and Co. invite attention to their elastic boots, which supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a decided support to the ankle.

ROWLANDS' Hair Wash.—This is a

Preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs, of peculiarly mild and detersive properties. It pleasingly and effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head of scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance. It is particularly recommended to be used after bathing, as it will prevent the probability of catching cold in the head, and will render the hair dry in a few minutes. It entirely supersedes the necessity for using the fine comb, so injurious to the tender skin of the head; and from its beneficial effects on the health, together with the grateful and refreshing sensation it imparts, and being perfectly innocent in its nature, will prove an invaluable appendage to the Toilet, and the purposes of the Nursery. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON-garden, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

ROYAL Victoria Felt Carpeting,

manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most gracious Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces. This description of Carpeting has now become one of the established manufactures of this country. Its advantages are beauty of design (equal to Brussels), imperviousness to dust, durability, and more especially economy, as it can be purchased for less than half the price of Brussels.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole Manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the rapid strides now making in the arts of design in this country, inform the trade that their Patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far in advance of all hitherto produced, and suitable for every description of room and decoration. The public can be supplied through their Agents in nearly all the provincial towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and at every respectable Carpet House in London and its suburbs. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in a great variety of elegant and novel designs; Plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; Cloths admirably adapted for Coach and Railway Carriage Linings, Waistcoatings; Thick Felt for Plate Glass and Marble Polishing; Gun Waddings; and of all thicknesses suitable for Pianoforte Manufacturers, at a very considerable saving as compared with those made by hand; D'Oyleys, &c. &c.

Wholesale Warehouses: 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheap-side.—Manufactories: Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London.

STOOPING of the Shoulders and Contract-

tion of the Chest are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed, in youth and ladies and gentlemen, by the occasional use of the Improved Elastic Chest Expander, which is light, simple, easily applied, either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. To young persons, especially, it is highly beneficial, immediately producing an evident improvement in the figure, and tending greatly to prevent the incursion of pulmonary diseases; whilst to the invalid, and those much engaged in sedentary pursuits, such as reading or studying, working, drawing, or music, it is found to be invaluable, as it expands the chest, and affords a great support to the back. It is made in silk, and can be forwarded, per post, by Mr. Alfred Binyon, sole manufacturer and proprietor, No. 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with prices and mode of measurement, on receipt of a postage stamp.

BEST Coals.—Cundell and Cockerell (late

Beard and Co.) have the pleasure to announce a further reduction in price, viz.—26s. per ton net, which is the very lowest for unmixed best coal, guaranteed large, and full weight.—Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

EXTRACT from, and Cream of, Roses and

ROSEMARY.—These esteemed and elegant articles are most respectfully offered to the nobility and gentry by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual preservatives of the Hair, and, from their purity, giving a perfect gloss and brilliancy. The Cream, being a pomade, will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance, besides contributing to its future preservation. The Extract is a liquid, made by the Proprietor from the above-named plants, and, when applied in washing, the Hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the hair from falling off.
Gibbins, No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square.

FREEMAN'S Sweet Essence of Senna.—

The most agreeable, safe, and efficacious Aperient for females and children, the aged and delicate, the nervous, the bilious, the habitually costive, and those suffering from Piles, Flatulence, Worms, Sickness, or Headache. To children suffering from difficult dentition it will give instant relief. It is particularly adapted for ladies during pregnancy, and so peculiarly pleasant to the taste that children will take it with a positive relish. Patronized by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, many of the Nobility, the Physicians to the Queen, and the most eminent of the faculty.—Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 20s. each, by all respectable Medicine Venders and Druggists.

No. 8, King William-street, City, is Open

for the SALE of TEA, Coffee, and Colonial Produce, of the best description, at a less cost to the consumer than has ever yet been attempted by any house in the kingdom. The extraordinary importations of fine black tea enable us to supply the best imported at 4s. 4d. per lb.; the price for good strong breakfast tea is 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.; the best green tea, and by the best we mean (regardless of its name) that which is best in the teapot, is 5s. 8d.; the green we would recommend with the black at 3s. 4d. or 3s. 8d. is 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. The best Ceylon Coffee, 1s. 1d. per lb.; the finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; the finest Mocha, 1s. 6d. The known inconvenience to which families are subject when purchasing their teas and coffees, in not being able to obtain raw and refined sugars at the same house, has determined us on supplying them, as also colonial produce, at the smallest per centage on import prices. Our system will, therefore, effect a saving not only on a few but on every article; and we feel confident in establishing a business in point of magnitude and usefulness the metropolis has not yet seen. All orders will be forwarded, per own carts, daily. List of prices of every description of tea, coffee, and colonial produce can be had on application per post or otherwise.—PHILLIPS and CO., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane—No. 8.

RINGWORM.—Professor Cockburn will

challenge all England to produce a remedy for Ringworm equal to his specific Lotion, for a safe, speedy, and effectual cure. Price of the bottle, 4s., to be had of all respectable Chemists in the United Kingdom; and of Professor Cockburn, 9, Aldgate.

BALDNESS EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.

A SURGEON residing in Cork, having in

the course of his practice had his attention particularly directed to, and acquired great experience in, the TREATMENT of CAPILLARY DISEASES, is happy to inform those persons afflicted with BALDNESS (whether in youth or old age) may, by a most simple process, REPRODUCE that most necessary ornament. Parties applying will require to enclose a small quantity of hair and a fee of Five Shillings, by post-office order, or stamps, in favour of Surgeon EDWARD WILLIAMS, 13, Henry-street, Cork, when the necessary instructions will be forwarded by return of post.

THE Consumptive Saved and Restored !!!

The BARON HUFELAND'S PULMONIC PILLS, for Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. These Pills will be found a safe and effectual remedy for these distressing maladies, allaying all irritation in the delicate and susceptible coating of the throat and chest, imparting vigour to the respiratory organs, enabling them to discharge their functions freely, thus overcoming all difficulty of breathing arising from a cold, foggy, or impure atmosphere. Their sanative and strengthening properties will restore the lungs to a healthy state, ensuring relief from pain with longevity. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by Messrs. Milner and Co., King William-street, Strand; Messrs. Barclay, Butler, Johnstone, Prout, Sanger, Hannay, and all Medicine Venders.

N.B.—These Pills have restored hundreds in the private practice of this celebrated physician.

BRITISH College of Health, New-road,

London, April 20, 1847.

LIST of PERSONS who have forwarded their CASES, CURED by MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, No. 1 and No. 2.

The full particulars of these cases are published at length, and may be had on application at the British College of Health, or at any of the Agents.

1. The Rev. Alfred Hewlett, Astley Parsonage, near Manchester, his Family, &c.—Scarlet Fever, Decline, &c.
2. Sarah Peckthall, 13, Manor-buildings, King's-road, Chelsea—Chest Complaint and General Debility.
3. Mrs. Young of Kimberley, parish of Greasley, Notts—Inflammation, and Cramp in the stomach.
4. William Moore, of Exwick, near Exeter—Abscess.
5. Anne Plumley, aged 47, residing at Mrs. Morgan's at Long Ashton, three miles from Bristol—Affection of the Stomach, Liver and Head, of fifteen years' standing.
6. R. Thorne, of George's Clist, near Exeter—General Weakness and Sinking in the Stomach, Heartburn, &c.
7. S. M. Morgan, of Long Ashton—Giddiness in the Head, Influenza.

The public is hereby informed that no chemist or druggist is allowed to sell the Vegetable Universal Medicine—A corrected list of all the Hygeian agents, duly authorized to sell it, may be had on application to the College as above, where the Hygeian publications may also be obtained.

JACKSON'S unique Ladies' Riding and HUNTING SCHOOLS, encompassing ten acres, with fences of every description—a novel covered school, surrounding a beautiful flower-garden, giving the benefit of free air, with shelter from the weather, forming a most salubrious ride for invalids at this season. The system is an improved one, and ladies have the peculiar advantage of being instructed by the daughters of Mr. Jackson. Capital boxes. Hunters kept in constant training during the frost.—Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

NOVEL INVENTION.

LADIES' Riding Habits.—New style, registered, 6 and 7 Victoria, chap. 65.—W. FORD begs to call the attention of those Ladies who take equestrian exercise to his new style of Riding Habit, and much-improved method of attaching the body to the skirt, avoiding the old fashion and inconvenient way of uniting body and skirt together, or the use of a corset.

Made only by the Patentee, W. FORD, Habit-maker, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.
Directions enabling Ladies to take their own measure sent to any part of the country.

TO Milliners and Dressmakers.—The West-end Saloon of Fashion, 37, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.—The above ROOMS are now OPEN with a recherché and elegant assortment of summer fashions, consisting of full-size paper models in millinery, mantles, and dresses. The bonnet shapes are of a superior quality and style. Also may be had "The Book of Dressmaking."

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.
Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

MISS ALLAN, 63, South Molton-street,
Bond-street (from Grosvenor-street), begs to invite the attention of Ladies to her fashionable and elegant style of DRESSMAKING, her manner of cutting and fitting being truly Parisian, at the following moderate charges, for ready money only:—Making a satin or silk Dress, flounced and trimmed, 7s. 6d.; ditto, plain skirt, 6s.; Cashmere, ditto, 5s.; Bonnet, latest fashion, made and trimmed, 2s.; Scarf or Mantle, 4s.; La Visite, 3s. 6d. Wedding and Mourning orders executed at twenty-four hours' notice. Ladies waited upon at their own residences.

REMOVAL.—Lessons in Millinery and DRESSMAKING.—Madame GALLOIS, removed to 100, New Bond-street, still continues her superior method of TEACHING the ART of DRESSMAKING. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest capacity proficient in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for £1. Her superior method can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils, and has never been equalled by any competitor. Practice hours from eleven to four. Country Milliners supplied with Millinery and Paper Models.

SILKS and Satins for the Million.—In consequence of the eminent and old-established firm of Messrs. Moore, James, Tate, and Co., silk-manufacturers, Cheapside, retiring from business, STAGG and MANTLE have succeeded in purchasing a large portion of their stock, comprising those peculiar makes which for upwards of forty years have been so much appreciated for wear throughout the United Kingdom. S. and M. are now offering the above at a reduction which must ensure immediate sales. Also the remaining portion of rich check and broadened silks at 1s. 9d., the demand for which has been unprecedented.—1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

N.B.—Country buyers will find this a rare opportunity for meeting with bargains.

NOT Pair of Braces, but Brace. The Equi-POLLENT TROUSER BRACE, Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65.

Gentlemen who study to dress well must use this Brace, which, being mathematically constructed, suspends the Trousers equally—behind as well as before—gives a controlling power over the back of the side-seam and straps (during riding and walking) as well as the front of the leg. Buckles and slides are dispensed with, and it effectually suspends the drawers. Naval and Military Gentlemen's attention is called to this Brace.

Wholesale Agent, RICHARD HELLABY, 21, Gutter-lane; also, wholesale and retail of the Inventor, ROBERT METHAM, 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth. Retail price, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 11s. each—add 8d. postage for carriage.

ORNAMENTS in Hair.—The beautifully

delicate art of making Ladies and Gentlemen's own Hair into various devices is executed by DEWDNEY with the most felicitous effect, and with a confidence evidently calculated to perpetuate patronage. Any lady or gentleman, desirous of preserving the Hair of a relative or friend, should consult Dewdney as to the most elegant and least expensive mode of having it made into brooches, guards, rings, devices for lockets, or justly celebrated spring serpent bracelets.

DEWDNEY (from Paris), Artist in Hair, 172, Fenchurch-street, three doors from Gracechurch-street.—Commands, per post, strictly attended to.

FAIR Complexion.—Under the Patronage

of the Nobility and Gentry.—TO THE LADIES.—Wonderful and important Discovery:—COCKBURN'S ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION for removing almost instantly any cutaneous eruptions, freckles, pimples, spots, and other discolorations of the skin. After one application of the Botanic Extract, which must be used twice a day, a wonderful change will be perceived, and in the course of a few days the complexion will assume a beautiful transparent roseate hue. The Extract to apply is of the most agreeable nature, and the first application will prove its wonderful efficacy. Prepared only, and sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, GEORGE H. J. COCKBURN, 9, Aldgate, London; and Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London; in bottles at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Co., 4, Cheap-side; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Prout, 229, Strand; and of all other Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom.

AN elegant Drawn Bonnet, 18s.—Mrs. BARNARD, Milliner and Court Dressmaker, 33, North Audley-street, begs to announce to those ladies who study elegance and economy, that she has now a variety of SATIN and GLACE DRAWN BONNETS, of the newest Parisian style and colour, ready for inspection, from 18s. to 25s. Also a great variety of Morning Caps, from 4s. 6d.; Evening ditto, 6s. 6d.—Country orders executed with economy and despatch.

SILK Furnitures, Carpets, Wool, Damasks, and CHINTZES.—SEWELL and CO. are now SHOWING all their new CARPETS, India Damasks, Lyons Brocade Satins, Spitalfields Silk Tabarets, with the whole of their new Swiss Curtains, and French and German Table-covers, in addition to several large lots of Patent Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Persian Rugs, Chintzes, and Damasks for Curtains. Compton House, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street, Soho; and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho-square.

KID Gloves Cleaned, free from smell, 2d.
per pair; long ditto, 3d. Compare the prices, chintz furniture cleaned and glazed, 2½d. per yard; linings dyed 3d.; moreens and damasks cleaned, 4d. per yard; re-dyed, 6d.; blankets, from 6d.; counterpanes, from 1s.; and all other articles equally low.—At CALDWELL and CO.'S Shawl Cleaners and Dyers, 54, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. Country orders punctually attended to.—Copy the address.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—D. Price and CO., sole Patentees of the above elegant and fashionable BONNETS, having made great improvement in their lightness, texture, and appearance, beg most respectfully to submit them to the ladies and public generally. Being eminently adapted as a fashionable carriage, promenade, or bridal bonnet, and particularly recommended for the seaside, resisting the damp atmosphere arising therefrom, and imperishable to the effect of the most scorching sun. These Bonnets will clean and alter to any shape, and look equal to new. D. Price and Co. beg to return their best thanks for the kind patronage received heretofore, and hope, by unremitting assiduity, to merit a continuance. Ostrich Feather Manufacturers, and Importers of French Flowers as usual.—No. 6, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, London.

TO Ladies.—Pett's Poudre des Dames, or Depilatory, justly esteemed as the only preparation for effectually removing superfluous hairs in eight minutes. Its great recommendation is the simplicity in applying it, and the ingredients of which it is composed being perfectly innocent, leaving a pleasing softness on the skin. Price 4s. 6d. Prepared solely by J. PETT, Perfumer to the Royal Family, 243, Regent-street, and sold by every respectable dealer in perfumery.

PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY AND THE NOBILITY.

STAFFORD PENLEY'S Eau de Carmes.—A most fragrant, grateful, and delicious Perfume for the Toilet, the Ball-room, and the Chamber of the Invalid; composed of the choicest extracts from the rarest exotics.

This charming fluid has been found exceedingly efficacious as an application to the forehead and temples in all cases of headache, and is now prescribed by physicians of eminence, to alleviate these painful complaints.

Sold by appointment by Mr. King, 13, Hanway-street, Oxford-street; Mr. T. A. Bridge, chemist, 270, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Mr. Jennings, 100, Quadrant, Regent-street; James Turner, chemist, 164, Piccadilly; at the Pantheon, Oxford-street; and the Soho Bazaar.

Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

CERTAINTY in Dyeing the Hair.—This most desirable object has at last been thoroughly effected by the TINCTURA, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, by which any shade of brown or black may be produced instantly, without the slightest inconvenience. H. P. TRUEFITT, 20 and 21, Burlington-arcade, in recommending this invaluable dye to his patrons, confidently solicits a trial from those who have been deceived by any of the dyes in use at present. The result will prove the value of this discovery. Private rooms for applying the dye.

CAUTION.—Purchasers are particularly requested, before entering any house in the Arcade, to observe the numbers "20 and 21," also the words "The Original Establishment" under the centre window.

FINE Flowing Ringlets.—The Care of the

Hair in Infants and Young Children is, by inexperienced mothers and nurses, too little regarded. No mistake can be more injurious than the supposition that neglect in this particular can continue with impunity. The seeds of strength or weakness are laid in the nursery; and the majority of the fine flowing ringlets, or bald heads, of after years, are traceable to this early period.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLOMBIA, long celebrated for its genial and invigorating qualities, in promoting and restoring the growth of the hair, is peculiarly fitted (applied according to the printed directions) for application during the tender years of infancy and childhood; and no nursery where personal advantages are held in any estimation should be without it.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per Bottle; no other prices are genuine.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

THE Atrapilatory, or Liquid Hair Dye;

the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-dyeing, but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. BOTANIC WATER and BEARS' GREASE.—When the hair is becoming thin and falling off, the only effectual remedy besides shaving the head, is the use of the two above-named articles, applied alternately—the botanic water to cleanse the roots from scurf, and as a stimulant; and the bears' grease as a nourisher. The NEW TOOTH-PICK BRUSH, thoroughly cleansing between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. The hair warranted never to come out. The UNION and TRIPLE HAIR BRUSHES. The DOUBLE ANTI-PRESSURE NAIL BRUSH. The MEDIUM SHAVING BRUSH. The RAILWAY STROP and POWDER. The above new and elegant articles in addition to a very elegant assortment of beautiful PERFUMES, are the sole MANUFACTURES and INVENTIONS of Messrs. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

Established 20 years.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Portraits at half price,
Coloured or Plain.—The Public are invited to inspect the specimens of Photographic Art, with new improvements, at the Photographic Establishment, 183, Strand (between St. Clement's Church and Norfolk-street), at the Printers', Portrait, including case, from 10s.; satisfactory ones guaranteed. Portraits by this new system can be finished in oil or teed. Portraits at a sitting of less than a minute, on Ivory, Card, water-colours at a sitting of less than a minute, on Ivory, Card, or Canvass; combining the truth of the Daguerreotype with the lifelike expression of nature. Hours from Ten till Four.

HARRIS, Brothers', Indelible Marking Ink,
the best and cheapest ever sold.—It is perfectly black, will never wash out, and can be written with as freely as common ink. Each bottle is put up in an elegantly illuminated case, forming a handsome ornament, as well as a necessary appendage, to every family. Price 1s.
"This ink is easily applied, and improves in appearance after repeated washings."—See Lady's Newspaper, 6th Feb.
Invented by the manufacturers, 8, Budge-row, Watling-street; and sold by all Stationers, &c.

WRITING, Book-keeping, &c.—Persons of any age, however bad their Writing, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices. Shorthand, &c. Apply to Mr. Smart, at the Institution, 7, New-street, Covent-garden.

"Under Mr. Smart, penmanship has been reduced to a science."—Polytechnic Journal.

SMITH'S Patent Adhesive Envelopes.—The demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so highly appreciated by Noblemen, Gentlemen, the Managers of Public Institutions, &c. &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves to be "Agents for the sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," whereas J. Smith has no appointed Agents; to prevent imposition, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe that every Envelope bears the inscription—"Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all other are fraudulent imitations.
N.B.—For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

METAL Seal Envelopes.—Ladies who wish their correspondence to be kept altogether free from prying curiosity would do well to use BROWN'S Patent Metal Seal Envelopes, which are the only true detective ones, experience having proved it impossible in any way to open them, or extract their contents without destroying the envelope itself. These envelopes, which are made of the highly fashionable cream-laid paper, with gold, silver, and various coloured borders, present peculiar attractions to ladies, both from their beautiful and novel appearance, and also from the mode of closing them, as they entirely supersede the disagreeable necessity of wetting gum, wafers, &c., either with the tongue or water, and are closed by a slight blow or pressure.

May be obtained in every variety at the Depot, 6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, where their own names, crests, &c., can be engraved to order.

IVORY Balance-handle Table Knives, 11s.
per dozen, warranted, with steel forks, 18s.; table spoons and forks of albatra plate that wears equal to silver, 16s. per dozen; desserts, 12s. Also the DOMESTIC MACHINE, upon the most improved principle (which no person should be without, as it has been the means of saving many lives), by which costiveness may be immediately removed without the aid of medicine, by a little warm water only. All kinds of trusses and bandages, razors, scissors, and every description of cutlery and surgeons' instruments, &c., at equally low prices, to be had of the manufacturer, EDWARD EISLE, 46, St. Martin's-lane, London. Mrs. E. in attendance for ladies from 2 till 5.

FEATHER Beds, Mattresses, &c., Purified
on a New Principle, which has been tested, and is strongly approved by the most eminent medical gentlemen. By this process the beds, &c., are entirely purified from every description of deleterious matter, and rendered perfectly clean and wholesome; and the feathers become so elastic and expanded, that if three beds are sent, four are usually returned of the same dimensions. TEYCHENNE, WATERMAN, and POWELL, French Mattress and Feather Bed Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty, Redcross-square, and Well-street, Cripplegate. Upholsterers, &c., supplied with purified Feathers, Wool, and Hair.

MESSRS. LEA and PERRINS, Proprietors
of the WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, beg to submit the following Testimonials, as a guarantee to the public of the superior qualities of this Sauce, and also to caution the purchasers against worthless imitations, by observing their names are affixed to the metallic capsule which secures the cork of each bottle, to imitate which is fraud.

"Witley Court, Feb. 28, 1846.
"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure and satisfaction in bearing testimony to the rare qualities of your celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, which has long been an accompaniment to the Royal table, and from its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, is now an established favourite. It is often inquired for by families of the highest rank, who have the honour of visiting the Royal residence.

"M. MALARET, Chef de Cuisine.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Gentlemen,—At the request of several members of this club I introduced your Worcestershire Sauce, and have great pleasure in saying that it has given universal satisfaction. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"SAMUEL HALLAM, Steward.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Fladong's Hotel, 144, Oxford-street, London, March, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good quality of your Worcestershire Sauce as applicable to all kinds of meat and made dishes, fish, game, &c., considering it to be, without exception, the best sauce in use.

"WILLIAM LOVEGROVE.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.

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This long-established body has recently issued a new Life Prospectus, embracing a variety of very eligible plans for assurance, and which may be had by a written or personal application. The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium fund.

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ELECTRO-Plate Superseded by R. and J. SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER. possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness in wear, manufactured into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, cruet-frames, candlesticks, tea and coffee sets, &c., at one twelfth the price of silver. Their catalogue, containing upwards of 200 engravings, gratis, and post-free; on receipt of ten postage stamps, a sample spoon will be sent free. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house. Established 1818.

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TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.—Mr. MOGGIDGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 13, Old Burlington-street, still continues to SUPPLY the LOSS of TEETH upon his patent pneumatic principle, which has obtained him universal approbation in thousands of cases, and in numerous instances where other practitioners have entirely failed, as it renders the adaptation of artificial teeth certain, which has never yet been attained by any other system. Mr. Moggridge particularly begs to call the attention of his numerous patients and the public who are wearing mineral teeth to his newly invented adamantean teeth, which will not change colour, decay, or break, now first used and only by him, being of a totally different composition to all other mineral teeth hitherto or now in use by any other person, and are manufactured solely for his own practice of such density and hardness as to admit of the strongest mastication with them without the least liability to fracture, which has heretofore been the chief detriment in the application of all other mineral teeth not of this manufacture. They are made in every variety of form and colour, so as to suit all countenances at every period of life, and allow of their being intermixed with remaining natural teeth, which they so nearly resemble as to defy detection upon the closest scrutiny, and stand the test of candlelight without appearing of a blackish hue in the mouth—an objection never before overcome. To persons who are compelled to travel, who reside abroad, or in such situations as prevent them from having immediate resource to professional assistance, these teeth will be found invaluable, as they preserve their original appearance for ever, and can be applied with equal facility to his patent or original method, which enables him to fix them over the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain, thereby rendering the operation of extraction or filing unnecessary, also forming a new gum when the natural one has shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. Mr. Moggridge further begs to apprise those parties who have been so unfortunate as to meet with loss and disappointment from misfit and failure of other practitioners, that he is constantly succeeding in such cases as they consider impracticable, and that he will guarantee not to receive payment unless the teeth supplied by him answer all the purposes of mastication and articulation, the same as their original natural teeth. Numerous sets and partial sets in all stages of progress may be seen, from ten guineas. Consultation free. Attendance from nine till five. Mr. Moggridge, 13, Old Burlington-street.

TO THE LADIES.

THE high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

continues to maintain, as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is, during the period of spring, most pleasingly evinced. This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigorating, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all impurities and discolorations, and imparting a healthy freshness and transparency of the Skin and Complexion. Its universally great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who give the title of "KALYDOR" to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the wrapper. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

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"It is much superior to anything of the kind."—Glasgow Constitutional.

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her Majesty's Letters Patent.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree, and sold in one-pound packets, by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand. This Chocolate will be found to recruit the nervous system and exhausted strength more rapidly than any farinaceous substances, or any animal or vegetable jellies; and invalids will best consult their own interests by steadily persevering in its use.

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ing LIQUID; for cleaning kid gloves, furs, silks, and satins, (fast colours), greasy coat collars, metals of all sorts, glass, culinary utensils, &c.

Sold in capsuled bottles, at 1s. each, by the Proprietor, C. SANDERSON, Steel-yard-wharf, Upper Thames-street, London; W. S. Rumsey, Wholesale Chemist, Queen-street-place, City; retail by all respectable Chemists, &c., in the United Kingdom.

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Important Chinese Discovery.—The above vegetable remedies cure radically in a short time, without confinement, Gout, Consumption, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Mental Derangement, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Spasms, Hysterics, Palpitation, Sleeplessness, Tic Douloureux, Lumbago, &c. By gently acting on the impure state of the blood, they impart to the features a healthy bloom, and remove eruptions, &c., from the face and other parts of the skin.

Apply, daily, from Eleven to Eight, or by letter, to Messrs. Lawrence, Surgeons, and sole Proprietors of the Cordial Balm of Gin-seng and Ou-kieou-mou. Sold in bottles at 11s., 22s., 33s., and 45 cases, at 119, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and sent per post.—Established 1821.

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INVALUABLE in every Laundry.

Numerous inquiries having been made for ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE, adapted to the use of Small Families, the Proprietor of the Patent begs to inform the public that this truly useful Machine is now constructed expressly for the purpose, at a very moderate cost. This invention entirely abolishes the very laborious and destructive custom of wringing. It has been adopted in numerous families and public establishments throughout the Kingdom.

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produced in a few weeks, by using GRIMSTONE'S AROMATIC REGENERATOR, an essential spirit that enters the scarf-skin, and brings into action the dormant humour that is deposited by nature for the production of hair.—To THE LADIES:—This Lady had the following letter inserted in the "Times" newspaper on the 7th of August, 1846. Reader, remember this letter was put into the paper by the Lady herself, as a testimony to the Inventor.—"Mrs. Weekly, of No. 3, Swan-street, Borough, takes this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbarry, Highgate, for the efficacy of his Aromatic Regenerator, in having completely restored the hair on her head, after using it about four months, and the whole of her hair is much stronger and more luxuriant than it ever was before the baldness appeared. Mrs. Weekly inserts this testimony to the virtues of Mr. Grimstone's Regenerator, feeling assured that many Ladies would gladly purchase an 11s. bottle if they were as certain of its virtues as she is from experience, not only in the restoration and production of hair in abundance, but as a cure for nervous headache. As a toilet perfume it is far beyond any to her taste. She will find a pleasure in answering any Lady of respectability to the above facts. 3, Swan-street, Borough." Sold in triangular bottles, at 4s., 7s., and 11s. each; and forwarded by post at 4s. 6d., 7s. 8d., and 12s., case included, for money orders only. Sold only wholesale at the Herbarry, Highgate, and by all wholesale Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers, &c., by whom liberal discounts to dealers are allowed. The 7s. contains two 4s., the 11s. four times the quantity of the 4s. Retail Agents appointed on receiving money orders to William Grimstone.—Herbarry, Highgate, near London.

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requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S THREE and SIX SEWING COTTON, as being of the most beautiful and uniform texture yet produced; it is wound on reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Six-cord is not only the very best cotton for sewing, but is especially adapted for knitting, netting, and crochet. To be had of all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, Haberdashers, and Berlin Wool Repositories; and wholesale only of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and CO., NORWICH; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. Tripp, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.

THE Shetland and Scotch Warehouse,

112, Jermyn-street, St. James's.—The Proprietors, encouraged by the general sympathy for the distress throughout Shetland, have given large orders for SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c., of the finest work, which they are now offering at the lowest possible prices, in order to effect the greater sale. The great improvements that have been made in knitting since the introduction of these articles enable the Proprietors to offer some of the prettiest specimens ever produced in Black, White, and Colours, made after their own designs.—STANDEN and CO., 112, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

LADIES who intend to purchase Gold or

Silver WATCHES would find it greatly to their advantage by making their selection from the Stock of ANDREW BEATON, Watch Manufacturer, 255, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street, where they will be able to purchase any article full fifteen per cent. under any other house; he being a maker for upwards of twenty years. Ladies and Gentlemen may, therefore, feel confident in selecting a genuine article.

N.B.—A variety of Ladies Gold Neck-chains and Guards of the best and newest design, and Wedding Rings made of lucky old guineas. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired, by his experienced workmen.

VISITES, Mantles, Cardinals, and Polkas

for the Million, in Silk, Satin, and Velvet.—All the most elegant and recherche designs in Satin Checked Ottoman, 16s. 9d.; rich Moiré, 21s.; also a splendid and unrivalled stock of Long and Square Shawls.—STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

N.B. The fact of the above firm and their predecessors having been established for upwards of fifty years is a sure guarantee to ladies in the country (who cannot visit London) that their orders will always have the best attention.

IMPORTANT and Unprecedented Sale at

HOLMES', REGENT-STREET.—Messrs. HOLMES have taken several thousand pounds' worth of SHAWLS (at an immense sacrifice), in liquidation of a debt due to their firm by an eminent French manufacturer; the whole having been expressly produced for the present season, the patterns are of a most elaborate and recherche description; and, in consequence of the immense quantity, they are compelled to sell them at a sacrifice unprecedented. This vast additional amount of stock has induced Messrs. Holmes to re-mark (at a great discount from their original cost) the whole of their extensive and valuable assortment of Mantillas and Furs, with their unrivalled collection of India, British, and French Shawls, to be included in this sale, and to facilitate which, every article is marked in plain figures.—Foreign and British Shawl Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

THE House for Ladies.—101, Borough.—

BERLIN WOOLS Ninepence per ounce, all colours. Everything for the Work-table of the best quality and at the lowest remunerative profit. The NEW RICH SATIN GIMPS—a choice assortment of these handsome and fashionable ornaments of dress at very low prices. A large and well-selected stock of Daisy, Curtain, and other Furniture Fringes; all the new patterns for the present season. Every kind of Fringe, Gimp, and Dress Trimming made to order. Strict attention given to orders by post, and patterns sent if requested. E. D. ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough (late Edgcomb).

BONNETS.—Straw and Millinery Bonnets,

French Flowers, Feathers, Caps, &c.—An extensive assortment of the above articles is ready for selection, comprising all the new Paris shapes, with the distinguishing characteristic of this house, viz., that of ensuring every bonnet a becoming and youthful appearance to the wearer. Paris chip bridal bonnets of superior fabric; Dunstable bonnets, at 2s. 6d.; Tuscan ditto, at 3s. 6d.; Leghorn ditto, at 12s. 6d.; boys' Leghorn hats, at 4s. 6d.; white sewn chip bonnets, at 8s. 6d.; Paris chip flats, at 12s. 6d.; willow shapes, at 2s. 9d. per dozen; youths' straw hats, at 1s. Plait of every description equally cheap. The trade supplied.—J. SIMMONS, 20, King William-street, London-bridge. None but good articles kept.

GOVERNESS Institution, for Schools and

Families.—Mrs. KENNEDY, 67, Newman-street, Oxford-street, respectfully solicits the heads of the above to inspect her LIST of ENGLISH and FOREIGN RESIDENT, Daily, and Occasional GOVERNESSES, with good references. Also Professors in every branch of science and accomplishment. School property transferred, and schools recommended in England, France, and Germany.

QUITE New.—Mons. Rose, 397, Oxford

street, TEACHES in TWO and THREE LESSONS a variety of useful Arts and lucrative Accomplishments, consisting of Drawing from Nature by a new, simplified system. Out-line, Shade, and Perspective in Three Lessons, without previous knowledge of drawing: Terms, One Guinea. Paper, Maché, Japanning, Coloured Sand Paintings, the most fashionable style, in TWO LESSONS each: Terms, Half-a-Guinea. Wax Modelling, &c. Pupils wishing to make the above arts lucrative will be assisted in the disposal of their productions. References given.

FRENCH Language for Ladies.—Mons

F. LAMBERT, from Paris, and Professor of different colleges in France and England, patronized by clergymen and many persons of distinction, begs to announce to ladies desirous of rapidly acquiring a thorough knowledge of French, that he devotes his time to the tuition of this language, privately and in CLASSES. His superior method can be fully substantiated by reference to his pupils. Classes EXCLUSIVELY for ladies meet three times a week. Terms—one guinea per quarter. Schools attended. Prospectuses may be obtained from F. L., 128, Strand.

FANCY FAIR, under the immediate

PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.
Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough.
The Right Hon. the Countess of March.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Tankerville.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Sheffield.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Hardwicke.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Clarendon.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Wilton.
The Right Hon. Viscountess Sydney.
The Right Hon. Viscountess Combermere.
The Right Hon. Viscountess Jocelyn.
The Right Hon. the Lady Feversham.
The Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope.
Lady Culling Eardley Smith.
The Hon. Miss Harley, &c. &c. &c.

Will be held at the House and Grounds of the Institution, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road, on the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th days of May, 1847, a Bazaar for the Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles, in aid of the erection of the New Building for the

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

REMOVING FROM THE CITY-ROAD. This institution is open to children from all parts of the kingdom, and of every religious denomination, between the ages of seven and eleven years. They remain until they are fourteen, when they are placed out as servants or apprentices. The charity was instituted in 1758, for twenty boys alone; it has now 139 children of both sexes, who are educated, clothed, and wholly maintained. The appeal for funds, and the proceeds of the sale, will go towards the expense of the building now erecting, where 240 children will be provided for.

The Committee will be happy to receive the names of ladies as will undertake to assist in this important object when particulars shall be sent to them.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Work, Clothing for the Poor, Paintings, Drawings, Music, Prints, Books, Autographs, Minerals, Shells, Flowers, Fruit, Botanical Specimens, or any other light articles of manufactured goods, with pecuniary aid, forwarded to Mr. JOSEPH SOUL, the Secretary, before the 1st of May, 1847, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Manufacturers are invited to send any new and novel articles of British Manufacture for exhibition, as such opportunities for display rarely occur. Their contributions to the bazaar will be thankfully received.

Offices of the Charity, 19, Gresham-street, near the Bank of England.

BE sure and ask for it!—Ladies who are

buying Bonnets, or having Bonnets renovated, should procure one of the "VENTILATING BONNET and CAP PRESERVERS." (Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65.) Ladies be sure and ask for this ingenious and useful novelty, as the system of the Drapery and Millinery Businesses precludes their (specially) introducing it to your notice. Retail Drapers and Milliners can procure it at the usual wholesale warehouse, and of the sole Manufacturer, 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth, London, price 1s., or 1s. and one postage stamp. For full particulars, see former advertisements in THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

May also be had, the VENTILATING SILK DRESS and COAT PROTECTOR, price 3d. the set of four pieces, or 4d. by post.

This invention prevents the unsightly staining of the dress by perspiration under the arms, and supersedes the use of oil-silk, pronounced by the faculty an unhealthy expedient, at much less cost.

LA POLKA and Valse in Three Lessons

One Guinea.—Miss LEONORA GEARY continues to receive adult pupils, either privately or in class, at her residence, 42, Great Marlborough-street, for LESSONS on LA POLKA, Redowa, Cellarius, Valse à Deux Temps, and every other fashionable dance, either of which she teaches in three lessons for one guinea. A juvenile class for dancing, deportment, and exercises twice a week. An evening class for ladies and gentlemen, combining the professional attention of a private lesson with the agreeable recreation of a visit to an evening party. Miss Leonora Geary continues to visit Richmond every Thursday, and she will be at the Castle Hotel and half-past 11, on Thursday morning next, to receive ladies and gentlemen for private lessons, and to make arrangements for her different classes, which consist entirely and exclusively of the families of the nobility and gentry of Richmond and its vicinity. Address to Miss Leonora Geary's Academy, Great Marlborough-street, London.

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